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HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
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BOUNCING BET.

Won't you tell me, Bouncing-Bet,
What it was you did,
Flower anear the highway growing,
Sweetly budding, sweetly blowing,
That the neighbors chid?

That they passed you, prim and proud,
In that far-off day,
Stares you down so chill and haughty,
And declared you rude and naughty,
With your laugh too gay.

Did it vex you, Bouncing-Bet,
Such a name to wear,
Did you tell your gossips funny,
Bird and bee and frolic bunny,
That you did not care?

Yet you blushed, my wayside pet,
Just a tender flush,
And your sweetness grew the sweeter,
And your nods a bit discreeter,
In the vesper's hush.

Never mind it, Bouncing-Bet,
Bloom anear the way:
Sweet things need not care for blaming,
Need not heed an idle shaming,
Nor what neighbors say.
—Harper's Young People.

THE GILA MONSTER.

Tragic Experiences with the Strange Animal in Arizona.

Its Bite Always Fatal—How a Young Man Who Went Into an Abandoned Mine to Escape the Law Met His Death.

More deadly than the rattlesnake, more dreaded than the mountain lion, the Gila monster has at least this merit—he never seeks man out, and is quite content to keep within his own lair, but when this is intruded on none knows better than he how to resent invasion, and in a manner that usually leaves no tongue to repeat the story. The very appearance of this strange creature inspires a horror which the most venomous serpent is incapable of arousing, and to stand and gaze into the lidless, unblinking eyes, even when iron bars intervene, is to experience an uncomfortable sensation along the region of one's backbone, and set one wondering if it was not just such a creature that originated with the ancients the belief in an animal whose very gaze was death. The Mexicans and Indians of Arizona will tell you that the monster kills by its breath everything approaching near enough to inhale the sickening effluvium, this belief arising from the horror with which they regard it, and from the fact that it is usually found only at the bottom of some old mine shaft or mountain cavern, where the heavy, mephitic air serves to overcome the luckless being who ventures in, and who falls the readier victim to the monster's bite.

It is a popular fallacy that this creature is of the lizard family, an overgrown chameleon, but its small, snake-like head, its slimy body of a hideous brownish gray, with a smooth white belly, suggests rather the serpent, but the tail is short and stumpy.

My first introduction to the Gila monster was a tragic one. I was spending some months in Phenix, A. T., and had in my employ a young Mexican named Leander, who served me as body servant, groom and cook in the modest menage I had set up, preferring to dictate my own table fare to eating the peppery messes which are the sole diet of the Mexican population, and which are gradually adopted by Americans dwelling any length of time in this climate. To such an extreme is this love of red-hot pepper carried by the foreign element that it is said with truth that even the carrion eaters of the region will not touch a dead Mexican.

This boy Leander was a timid, affectionate lad, whose only vice seemed to be that of gambling. At this he spent all his spare time and his entire wages, often playing all night, though performing his duties next day as usual. I reasoned with him in vain, and he would promise me again and again that he would cease the uneasy life his propensities caused him to lead, but he had always an evil angel at his side in the shape of a big pock-marked half-breed named Francesco. This man, taking advantage of the boy's weakness, was always at hand to tempt him to the small gambling hell frequented by men of his class, and though I forbade him hanging about my premises, he would waylay Leander and work on his love of sport until the boy would fall again.

From inquiries I made, I learned that Francesco made a practice of regularly cheating him out of his wages, but Leander could not be brought to see this, but played on, hoping to regain some of his losses. But one night he saw an unmistakable false play on the part of his enemy, and with the quick fury of his race, had leaped across the table and had driven his knife into the breast of Francesco. The big half-breed dropped like a log, and thinking him dead, the boy broke out of the shanty and ran for the mountains. Next morning I was told of the occurrence, and while I deprecated what he had done, I could not but think the boy had some excuse for his anger, and after ascertaining from the surgeon Francisco's wound would not prove serious, I resolved to protect Leander from the law. This was easily done in those early days, and fearing lest the boy would perish in the mountains of hunger and exposure, I engaged a small party to go with me in search of him.

After some trouble we learned from a herdsman that Leander prevailed on him to promise that he would bring him food every day to the mouth of a shaft which had been the entrance of an old silver mine. Here Leander proposed to hide himself until the consequences of his deed had blown over. The herdsman had kept his promise, and the day after meeting the boy on his way to this place of concealment had carried some provisions to the shaft and had called to the fugitive. But he had heard nothing in reply, and so had gone away, thinking that after all Leander had abandoned his plan. I proceeded at once to the spot pointed out by the Mexican, and with one of my men entered the shaft which had been sunk at a sharp angle into the mountain. Our torches burned badly in the foul air of the place, and not seeing it I stumbled presently over an object that lay across the path. I leaned forward to see what it was, and had just recognized with a thrill of horror that it was the body of a man most sickeningly swollen and discolored, when the man with me suddenly jerked me to one side and discharged his pistol at a dark, gliding shape that was making at me. "Back, back, senor!" he cried, dragging at me. "It is the black death!" Impelled by him, though not understanding the danger, I backed out of the place, and was then told that I had narrowly escaped a bite from a Gila monster, and that the man we had seen was in all probability my poor servant, though I would never have known that ghastly, battened shape for him.

I could scarcely prevail on the man to go back with me into the shaft, but at last he consented to walk behind me and to hold the torch that I might kill the deadly creature and bring out the body of the poor boy for burial. We found the monster that the Mexican had fired at writhing about, evidently wounded by the shot, and, quickly dispatching him, we stooped to lift the dead boy when my nostrils were smitten by a fresh whiff of indescribably offensive odor resembling that of decaying raw meat which filled the place. The Mexican and I sprang about to see crawling out of the gloom at the far end of the shaft a second monster. Aiming carefully I fired at the moving form, but must have missed the reptile, for with incredible swiftness of movement it reached me and seized my left foot. Fortunately I had on thick hunting boots reaching to my knee, so that as far as I was concerned the creature was harmless, but the Mexican with me was barefooted, and cried out to me to kill the monster before it could turn on him, so leaning down I placed my weapon almost to the thing's head and blew its brains out.

During the same year of this occurrence a young mining engineer from the east ran away with the daughter of a wealthy Mexican ranchman, who objected to the marriage on the score of the young man's poverty. The couple, pursued by the angry father, a man who had the reputation of being swift to kill, made for Fort Grant, but were obliged to cross the mountains. A storm was coming up, and their driver sought shelter in a deserted adobe hut, where they were kept all night. To this place they were traced by the father, but he found only three dead and swollen bodies in the hut with two Gila monsters. These showed fight, but were killed, and the heart-broken father returned home.

On the river from which these reptiles take their name are the remains of an extensive dwelling house which in its day was a marvel of architecture and elegance to the Mexicans. Its owner was a Sig. Mesilla, who had been educated in the east, and who had brought home a bride from some northern state when his college days were over. But for all his adoption of American manners and customs the revengeful nature of his race lived in him. A short time after his marriage he grew jealous of a friend who had been a classmate of his and who had accompanied him home to see something of the country. To the suspicious Mexican it seemed that his young wife looked with too smiling a countenance on her countryman, and in his dark mind he planned a revenge unique in its way. He procured a pair of Gila monsters and promised his ranchmen a rare treat, something better and more novel than a bull-fight. Monarch of the country for miles about, there was no one to interfere with his grim pleasure, so one day without warning he caused his guest to be stripped of his clothing except one light garment and shut in the court of the place formed by the blank walls of the four connected buildings that formed the ranchhouse. The victim was provided with a knife and then the monsters were let into this improvised arena. Mesilla and his men sat upon the low roofs and watched the combat with shouts of laughter and cheers as the reptiles and the man fought. The American was unaware of the deadly character of the creatures he was arrayed against, and, while bitten again and again, thought he was fighting for his life, and succeeded in finally killing one of the reptiles, though the poison was fast rendering him blind and sick. At last he fell dead on the body of the monster he had slain, while the other, though wounded, fastened itself upon the corpse.

Mesilla had forced his wife to witness this horrible scene until she had fainted, and now that the man was dead the cruel husband had her lowered into the yard. As she reached the stone paving of the place, she recovered consciousness and, seeing the dreadful form of the monster crawling toward her, hastily snatched from the dead man's hand the knife with which he had fought and plunged it in her breast, falling lifeless beside her countryman. Mesilla wishing, however, to satisfy himself that both of them were really dead, now descended into the courtyard himself, and was stooping to examine his victims when the wounded and dying reptile, which he had forgotten, raised its evil head and fixed its fangs in his foot. Mesilla died before it could be detached from it, and it was necessary to cut it away before Mesilla could be placed in his coffin.—Philadelphia Times.

Bullets Carried for Years.

Two extraordinary cases of bullet wounds becoming active after a lapse of twenty-four years are reported by a German medical paper. One is that of a watchmaker named Kleeman, living at Dusseldorf, who was wounded in the Franco-German war. Three years ago he had a bullet successfully extracted from his right shoulder, and a short time ago, after a month's illness, a second bullet was extracted from his left side. The second case is that of a stationmaster who a few days ago was operated upon at Bonn and had a French bullet, which pierced his right shoulder in the war, cut from his right side.

Wild Sheep.

About thirty years ago Moses Starling and others put two small flocks of sheep on Monhegan, a bleak and rocky island off the entrance of Penobscot bay, believing that sheep could take care of themselves almost anywhere. Since then the flocks have increased to an aggregate of two hundred and fifty head, running wild and receiving no attention whatever. Once a year men have gone to the island, driven the sheep into a pen, and sheared them and marked the lambs. The sheep are now owned by half a dozen persons, some of whom have not seen the stock for twenty years.

A WIFE'S RIGHTS.

Why John Weston Was Forced to Respect Them.

"I wish you would let me have the money, John," pleaded the wife, trying to control her voice.

"I tell you no, I cannot spare it; besides she does not need a white dress. If women had their way every cent a man could earn would be spent on finery and foolishness. If Grace is not content to wear something she has to this trumpery picnic, let her stay at home; and I'm not sure but that would be best anyway."

"But, John, she really needs a new dress; I've turned and remade everything that I could possibly use. If you have not the money to spare let me get it at Graham's, and you can pay it when you come home."

"I won't have it; now don't you go to getting it after I am gone. Wait, I'll fix it, Grace!" he called to a young girl in the yard, "mind, you are not to go to the picnic at all. Do you hear what I say?"

"Yes; but, oh, papa! I am to take part in the exercises, and I promised."

"It don't matter what you promised. I say you shall not go, and that ends it. I'll see if I'm to be beggared for a woman's whims. Remember," he said, turning to his wife, "I said she should not go, and I expect to be obeyed."

"You shall be," she answered quietly. "I've never taught her to disobey you, and I shall not begin now."

"Better not," he returned, roughly, and walked away.

A one-story log house, ugly and unin viting save for the blossoming flowers about it, rose before her, and from its low door a slender girl of fourteen came with wet eyes and flushed face, saying, pitifully:

"Is it not too cruel, mamma? How can I bear it?"

"Try to bear it bravely, darling. Mamma will help you." And with her arms around her weeping daughter Alice Weston sat down upon the lower doorstone and thought.

Seventeen years before she, pretty Alice Lewis, had married John Weston. Her mother was dead, and her father had gone to northern New York with them and purchased two hundred acres of rich but unimproved land. It had been quite cheap—the entire cost only one thousand dollars, but it had taken another thousand to stock it and to build the little house and barn. Mr. Lewis and John agreed very well and Alice had been contented. Three years later Baby Grace came, and, Grandpa Lewis holding the wee one in his arms, said:

"Thank heaven, Alice, you and baby will always have a home, whatever happens. When I am gone teach the little one to love my memory."

The log-house and barn had been very well for a start when they were just beginning, but as years passed a thriving little town sprang up near, and a railroad wound its serpent-like track across one corner of the farm.

They had prospered, too, in other ways; had little sickness and good harvests, and every year John had gone to B—— to deposit the yearly profits. The barn had long ago given way to a better, more commodious structure; and Alice had often pleaded for a new house, but John was adamant and scoffed at the idea. So Alice yielded, though feeling his injustice, for all labor-saving implements for farm use had been freely purchased, and help for himself was never wanting, but since Baby Grace was three months old she had never had a stroke of help in the house.

John's parsimoniousness was growing upon him. He seemed to have sunk all other considerations, and bent all his energies to making money. It was difficult even to get him to provide suitably for the table. If the provisions were out or their wardrobes needed replenishing Alice was made to feel that she was personally responsible for the matter, and the family felt his displeasure for days over every trifling expenditure.

Entering the house, she went slowly up the ladder that led to the loft, and taking a small book from an old red chest, on which were her father's initials in large brass-headed nails, she examined its contents. It was an old book, and Alice well remembered when John had first brought it home after depositing two hundred dollars in the bank at B——. There was much to his credit; very little had been drawn out, and her examination showed her there was ten thousand five hundred dollars to his order.

Taking a blank check from the chest, Alice filled it for $5,500, payable to herself, dated it and signed her husband's name as nearly like his own signature as possible.

Each autumn John went to New York with his own and his neighbors' produce, remaining there two to four weeks. Thither he had gone to-day, and would remain at least a month; so Alice had a clear field for her operations. She examined her purse, but found less than a dollar there; but she supplemented it by selling eggs at the village, and obtained money enough to go to B——. She had not been there for years, and at first felt timid at being alone in a large city; but each moment gave her confidence, and when she presented the check at the bank she was as cool and dignified as a veteran.

John had an uncle in the city, and to him she applied for identification. Knowing nothing of the circumstances, he of course identified her, but was thoroughly astonished when once out of the bank to learn the real state of affairs. He was, however, a just man, and not only did he approve of her course, but gave her valuable assistance in her project, and no doubt saved her much loss.

Nearly five weeks elapsed before John Weston returned, but to his astonished eyes Aladdin's palace seemed before him.

A neat, two-story frame building, on which the paint was scarcely dry, stood where the log house had been. The yard, always level, had been cleared of rubbish, and inclosed in a neat fence.

Hastily striding up the gravel walk, he entered the sitting room where his wife, daughter and uncle awaited him. In the kitchen beyond, a young girl flitted about, getting supper. To the left, the open folding doors showed a prettily furnished parlor in which a handsome organ was conspicuous. The sitting-room was less expensively furnished, but a sewing machine and several easy chairs gave an air of home comfort, as delightful as it was novel.

Just what John Weston would have said had his wife been alone it is impossible to say. But being in somewhat wholesome awe of his uncle, who was a bachelor and wealthy, he only inquired:

"What in the devil does all this tomfoolery mean, Alice?"

"Simply that I have reinvested my half of the bank stock," she replied, quietly.

"You don't mean to say that you have dared to touch that money in the bank," he roared. "It's mine, every cent of it. I will not have it touched. You could not get it without me, and if anyone," darting an angry look at his uncle, "has been fool enough to lend you money on the strength of it, I'll see them hanged before I'll pay it."

For ten minutes he raged like a wild animal; then Alice spoke quietly yet in a tone that calmed even his anger.

"Stop, John; now you must listen to me. Seventeen years ago, when we were married, you had less than one hundred dollars. My father bought this place, stocked it and furnished money for improvements. When he died I allowed you to do exactly as you pleased with everything. You have bought and sold to suit yourself. Your stock have been well sheltered, while your family have lived in a hovel. Anything to aid you in outdoor labor has been freely purchased, and at the same time simple necessities of life have been denied us. But this is a thing of the past. Henceforth matters will rest on a more equitable basis, and we will live in accordance with our means.

"There was ten thousand five hundred dollars in the bank at B——. I drew five thousand five hundred dollars of it. You have over five hundred from this year's sale of produce, and the remaining five thousand dollars I lay no claim to. Thus we start even. I work quite as hard as yourself, yet I ask no division of given receipts. You can go on just as you have and no one will question your management, but one-half of all the net proceeds must be deposited to my order."

"You don't mean to say that you have squandered five thousand dollars since I have gone?" he exclaimed, angrily.

"I have squandered nothing. I have properly expended some twenty-five hundred. The house cost two thousand dollars, the furniture about five hundred more. The other three thousand I have intact."

"And you have got the money and spent it?"

"I have got it and have spent a portion of it."

"You signed my name to the order?"

"I did."

"And if I refuse to let the matter rest so, and have you arrested for forgery?"

A smile curled her lip for a moment.

"Then in such an event, which I do not anticipate, I should be forced to have you arrested for attempted fraud, and let the farm to a tenant who will justly divide the profits."

The last was certainly a master stroke, for he made no reply, and the girl announcing supper, the subject was not renewed.

In the evening, however, when John and his uncle went to the barn, John asked him if he had set the thing going.

"Not at all," he returned, "though I do not blame Alice. Look at your fine lot of personal property, besides money in the bank, and it has all come through her. Now let me advise you. Accept the situation gracefully; Alice has counted the cost carefully, and she will never yield her position. And yet, John, you have brought it upon yourself. If you had treated her a little more justly she would never have attempted this."

"No, by Jove! I did not think she had so much grit. I've lived with her seventeen years, and I never heard her scold until to-night."

"Rather mild scolding that, I think."

"Well, a pretty thorough overhauling, then," John said, with a faint attempt at a laugh. "But, really," he added, "this places me in a bad fix. I have bought the Allston estate, and there are oil wells on it that make it a big bargain. I was to give ten thousand for the place, including tools and stock. This thing knocks my calculation endwise, for, as this place really belongs to Alice, I cannot mortgage it, and if the sale is not completed by Monday the whole thing falls through."

"You intended taking a deed of this place yourself?"

"Of course," he answered, readily, then had the grace to color as he caught the twinkle in his uncle's eye.

"You have said nothing to Alice about it?"

"No; to tell the truth, I did not consider it was any of her affairs. I never looked at things just as I have to-night, and I did not think she would dare assert her rights. In fact, I think I had forgotten she had any."

"She has dared, however, and I honor her for it. Now, John, I'll tell you what I'll do. If you and Alice will take a joint deed of the Allston place I'll lend her the two thousand dollars required and she can pay me when convenient. But it must be a joint deed, understand."

Alice was delighted with the arrangement, and though surprised at finding such smooth sailing felt duly grateful to John's uncle for his timely aid, and found no future difficulty in maintaining the stand she had taken.

As for John, he had always entertained an exalted opinion of John Weston, but from that night he entertained a wholesome respect for John Weston's wife.—Chicago Journal.

PROVERBS.

No reformation enters by the back door.

All the good men do not own front pews.

The most absolute despotism protects the few.

Party patriots are not raised on Spartan broth.

Faith born only of fear fills the church with cowards.

If man had a hundred eyes he would still have a blind side.

An empty stomach is likely to become anarchy's bass drum.

Precedent enacts the strongest as well as the most dangerous laws.—Chicago Herald.

RAINY DAY IN A GARRET.

We could not play at tennis, le cercle or croquet,
We could not venture out of doors that rainy summer day;
But yet by me unheeded was the shadow in the skies,
I saw but sunny weather in the smile of Veda's eyes.
Within the roomy attic such jolly games we played,
Why should I at the patter of the raindrops be dismayed?
And in my joy I often thought if she would only share it,
I'd have my life one rainy day with Veda in a garret.

The years a score have hurried by, since that glad afternoon,
Which she and I so gayly passed with heart and heart in tune;
The sunny locks that lay across her brow are streaked with gray,
But love is just as young and glad within our hearts to-day.
Sometimes the clouds have crossed our paths and hidden all the blue
Yet all the while affection's sun was shining warm and true.
A yoke is light and easy with two steadfast hearts to share it,
And love can make life's rainy days delightful in a garret.
—Nixon Waterman, in Chicago Journal.

HE LOVED HIS WIFE.

A Little Lesson for Many Selfish Men.

No one doubted that he loved her devotedly, and yet—they had lived in the same house for nearly forty years. Meanwhile he had become one of the richest men in Lakeville. He owned and rented numerous dwellings with all modern luxuries in the way of steam heat, gas fixtures, bathroom, plate glass windows, large closets, etc. The old home possessed none of these advantages. It was delightfully situated, and the garden surrounding it was ideally beautiful. Mammoth oaks and wide-spreading maples cast deep shadows upon the rambling structure in which Mrs. Van Dyke spent her toilsome later years, and all the people who drove past were apt to say: "There's a fine old-fashioned sort of place!"

Mrs. Van Dyke was accustomed to hearing praises of the trees; the nice cool well water, so much better than that which ran through the city pipes; the soft light from sixteen kerosene lamps, such a relief after blinking evenings of brilliant gas that was so trying to the eyes; the cheery comfort of big blazing coal stoves in midwinter; the inexpressible deliciousness of fresh berries from the vines that grew so profusely on the grand old Van Dyke premises. Comments on the manifold blessings enjoyed by the Van Dykes gave Mr. Van Dyke unalloyed satisfaction, for he was very proud of the old home. Two paramount attachments were plainly manifested at all times. He was exceedingly fond of "the old place," and, let it be remembered, he loved his wife devotedly.

She had borne him seven healthy, affectionate and dutiful children, all of whom were married and settled in different portions of the globe, and who, with their various progeny, were wont to flock to the ancestral domain for Thanksgiving, Christmas and other holidays, and on different anniversary occasions. Mrs. Van Dyke was therefore seldom alone, and almost never care free for even one week of the year; and, besides, Mr. Van Dyke was naturally inclined to extend off-hand invitations to all his friends to put up at his house whenever it suited their pleasure or convenience. Not only was he a very generous and entertaining host, but, owing to Mrs. Van Dyke's management, his house was a most restful and altogether desirable refuge for many of his relations.

Mrs. Van Dyke was a woman of unvarying amiability. She was patient and kind and gentle beyond description. Throughout the long years of their wedded life, her loving husband never heard her utter a complaint. She was the last person to go to sleep at night, and the first to waken, or at least to rise in the morning, for forty seasons. She planned breakfasts and dinners and suppers innumerable, was often at the mercy of poor servants, and was sometimes left for weeks at a time with none at all; and yet the lamps burned every night, and were filled and trimmed every morning, the buckets went down and up in the moss-embowered well, the cistern pump creaked with unbroken regularity, and Mrs. Van Dyke never said a word about all those rented houses where there were no lamps used, where water flowed freely by merely turning a faucet, where hot baths could be taken any hour without a thought of pumps and kettles, and where women's cares and responsibilities were reduced to a minimum.

Ah, yes, Andrew Van Dyke loved his wife. She was a sweet, trustful, confiding and tender creature, who always looked upon him as a superior and who never failed to meet him with a smile, if not a kiss, when he entered the dear old home. No matter how large the grocery bill, it was promptly paid, and unquestioningly. So were the dry goods bills, and the milliners' and upholsterers' bills, and, finally, the doctors' bills that Mrs. Van Dyke contracted.

One day she casually remarked to her devoted partner in life's joys: "Andrew, did it ever occur to you that our trees have grown too large and they shade the house too much? Would you mind cutting some of them down and trimming others, so as to let in more sunshine? The doctor says my rheumatism would be less apt to trouble me."

He loved his wife devotedly, so he had several branches of maple and one large oak limb cut immediately. That was not sufficient, however. Whole trees needed to be removed from their close proximity to the house. Inasmuch as the tears were seen to fill his eyes when even the few limbs were severed from their parent trunks, and he confessed to a desire to beg, pantingly:

"Oh, woodman, spare that tree!"

Mrs. Van Dyke had not the heart to suggest further clearing out. Her rheumatism grew worse and worse. The shade from the grove grew more and more dense. Mr. Van Dyke was only at home nights and Sundays, but oh, the blessedness of being screened from a busy world on hot Sunday afternoons, when he sat behind the shrubbery under the broad sheltering trees, and, yes, though they had been married so long, made love to his silver-haired wife!

"Dear," she said, softly, on one of these occasions, "why could we not have city water put in our house? It would save so much strength."

"No water like that from the old well," he replied, and enlarged upon it for some time eloquently. "Besides, it would tear up things, and we are so peaceful and serene that I should dread the general disturbance."

Again, being left without a servant for several days, she said, pleasantly, but very appealingly: "My dear, I wish we had gas in the old home, as in your handsome tenements. The cleaning of so many lamps every morning would become unnecessary."

"I hate gas light," he exclaimed. "Nothing like nice, well shaded kerosene lamps!"

He did not shave to keep them in order, and suddenly thinking so, he added, considerately, "Don't light so many, my dearest. You see we'd have to have a long spell of tearing up to get the pipes in, and it would be a nuisance, besides destroying much of the wall paper, etc., that we are attached to."

"Yes, that is so," said Mrs. Van Dyke meekly. But the very next day, in spite of her lame muscles, she drew three pails of water, pumped five, cleaned eight lamps, picked several quarts of berries, and cooked meals for a family of four relatives of Mr. Van Dyke's, who had arrived for a week's visit.

There was not, literally, a single feature of the old home which Mr. Van Dyke enjoyed that did not tax the physical endurance of his so greatly loved wife. The light, the water, the shade, the privilege of entertaining his friends were all pleasurable to him. But if he had for one day had all the water to draw and pump, all the lamps to care for, all the berries to pick, all the meals to prepare, perhaps he would have said: "Let us have modern conveniences, no matter at what cost or sacrifice." For he loved Mrs. Van Dyke devotedly.

But this is not to be a long story. It is merely an argument to prove how devotedly Andrew Van Dyke did love his wife.

She was terribly shocked one day when he was killed in a runaway accident. More than one consoling and sympathetic voice reached her after the fune

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - AUGUST 24, 1894.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
of Philadelphia.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN S. RILLING,
of Erie.

For Auditor General,
DAVID F. MAGEE,
of Lancaster.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WALTER W. GREENLAND,
of Clarion.

For Congress at Large,
JOSEPH C. BUCHER, of Union.
HANNIBAL K. SLOAN, of Indiana.

Democratic County Convention.

To the Democratic voters of Cambria county:

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Cambria county will meet at their respective polling places on Saturday, August 25, 1894, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic county convention, which is hereby summoned to meet at Ebensburg on Monday, August 27, 1894, to nominate a county ticket and transact such other business as may be brought to its attention.

The apportionment of delegates for the several districts is as follows:

Adams Twp.	2	Johnstown, 9th ward.	4
Allegheny Twp.	3	" 10th ward.	3
Ashville Bor.	1	" 11th ward.	1
Barr Twp.	2	" 12th ward.	2
Barnesboro.	1	" 13th ward.	2
Blacklick Twp.	1	" 14th ward.	2
Cambria Twp.	1	" 15th ward.	2
Carrolltown Bor.	2	" 16th ward.	4
Carroll Twp.	4	" 17th ward.	2
Chest Springs Bor.	1	Lilly Bor.	1
Chest Twp.	1	Loretto Bor.	1
Clearfield Twp.	3	Lower Yoder Twp.	2
Conemaugh Twp.	1	Morrellville, 1st ward	1
Coopersdale Bor.	1	" 2nd ward	1
Cresson Twp.	2	" 3rd ward	1
Croyle Twp.	2	Munster Twp.	2
Daisytown Bor.	1	Patton Bor.	1
Dale Bor.	2	Portage Bor.	1
Dean Twp.	1	" Twp.	2
E. Conemaugh Bor.	2	Richland Twp.	2
East Taylor Twp.	1	Roadle Twp., East.	1
Ebensburg, E. ward	1	" South.	1
" W. ward	2	" West	1
Elder Twp.	2	Roxbury Bor.	1
Franklin Bor.	1	South Fork Bor.	1
Gallitzin Bor.	4	Spangler Bor.	1
" Twp.	1	Stonycreek Twp.	1
Hastings Bor.	2	Summerhill Bor.	1
Jackson Twp.	1	" Twp.	1
Johnstown, 1st ward.	2	Susquehanna Twp.	2
" 2nd ward.	1	Tunnelhill Bor.	1
" 3rd ward.	1	Upper Yoder Twp.	1
" 4th ward.	2	Washington Twp.	2
" 5th ward.	2	Westmont Bor.	1
" 6th ward.	3	West Taylor Twp.	1
" 7th ward.	3	White Twp.	1
" 8th ward.	1	Wilmore Bor.	1
Total			121
Necessary to choice			61

L. D WOODRUFF,
Chairman Democratic County Committee.

RICH gold deposits have been found in the mountains skirting the Rio Grand river, 30 miles from Sante Fe, N. M.

THE rush to get whiskey out of bond before the new tariff goes into effect has greatly swelled internal revenue receipts.

SENATOR GORMAN proposes to go to Europe for his health as soon as congress adjourns. The sugar trust should pay for his outing.

EVERY Democratic voter in the county should go to the polls on Saturday and see that each district is represented at the convention on Monday by the best men in the county. Send men of good judgment—men who will do their work for the party's good, and not for some selfish purpose.

ON Monday next the Democratic county convention will nominate one person for office of sheriff, two members of the assembly, poor house director, and jury commissioner. Let only men of character and ability be selected for the several places, and then let every Democrat go to work for the ticket. Such a course would soon force the g. o. p. to the wall.

A SHOHOLA (Pa.) letter in the New York *Sun* runs: William Hammond, of Eldred, Sullivan county, across the Delaware from here, keeps 400 dogs. To properly support this great canine army he has a bakery and a meat-chopping machine, which in combination use up ten barrels of flour and a half a ton of meat a week to make dog biscuits. These dogs do not all belong to Mr. Hammond. They are the property of sportsmen in New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. Hammond is a professional trainer of hunting dogs and he is handling and breaking these dogs in the woods and covers of Sullivan county for service in the field and chase. Twenty hired men who know something about dogs themselves assist Hammond in this work.

WHENEVER there is a costly forest fire, or some pestilential weed overruns a territory, says the *Meehan's Monthly*, the first rush is to legislatures for help. It reminds one of the Æsopian fable of the wagoner stuck in the mud, and praying to Jupiter to pull the wheel out. There could be no forest fires without an accumulation of dead brush. The annual fall of leaves or dead twigs might have a yearly fire run through them, and the trees not suffer at all. Instead of employing hordes of "inspectors" at enormous salaries to dress up in uniform, to "arrest gunners or campers, who build fires or may accidentally start a blaze," the same number of "men," at half the wages, to go to work and burn dangerous material, would make forests absolutely safe.

THE *Gosling* this week proceeds to annihilate Editor Kaylor of the Hastings *Tribune* with this interrogatory: "Well, wasn't it the McKinley bill that created this fullness of the treasury during Cleveland's first term and was there anything wrong in the administration of Mr. Harrison reducing this enormous capital to $106,000,000 by spending it on the navy and other government improvements?"

And again:

"The McKinley law which placed so much money in the till during Cleveland's first term."

We doubt very much whether Editor Kaylor of the *Tribune* can make it sufficiently plain so that the editor of the *Gosling* can understand that the McKinley law was not in existence until two years after the end of Cleveland's first term, but as this is an era of education the *Tribune* has a fine field to labor in.

THE ad valorem tax on raw and refined sugar, says the Philadelphia *Record*, will be collected at the custom houses, and go into the treasury.

The differential tax of one eight of a cent a pound on refined sugar will prevent the importation of refined sugar. It will be added to the price charged for refined sugar by the sugar trust, and go into its pockets.

Nobody objects to paying the ad valorem tax on imported sugar. It is necessary to raise money to support the government, to pay salaries, pensions, army and navy bills, interest on the public debt, and other legitimate expenditure.

Everybody objects to being obliged to pay money to the sugar trust simply for its own emolument.

Paying the sugar tax collected at the custom houses is like paying for one's dinner. The money goes for necessary outlay.

Paying a tax to the sugar trust is like, after the dinner is over, paying a compulsory tip to a waiter who has rendered no service. It is a mere imposition.

Now the difference between the Democrats and the Republicans, and between a tariff for revenue and a tariff for protection, is clearly illustrated in the compound sugar tax. The 40 per cent. ad valorem is for the treasury; the eighth of a cent specific on refined sugar is for the trust. One tax is legitimate and fair; the other is a patent and intended fraud. One party insists on taxation only for the use of the government; the other party would tax sugar only for the benefit of the trust. The tax for the use of the trust was forced into the Gorman bill by the aid of three or four recreant senators, who carried their point by a threat to defeat all legislation unless the sugar schedule should be arranged to suit them. The greater tax for the use of the trust in the McKinley act was put there by the common consent of Republican representatives. It is the thing they call protection.

THAT the Augean stables of McKinleyism were emptied and cleansed in a single year by the party elected for this very and sole purpose, says the New York *Herald*, cannot be a matter of just complaint. In its first spasm of indignation at being betrayed the country may be disposed to sweep out of power the party which has proved impotent to fulfill its pledge of "a tariff for revenue only." But on sober second thought the people will see that if the dominant party has failed thus far to accomplish its herculean task there is no hope of relief from the Republican party, which has ever demonstrated its abject servility to plutocratic trusts. And hence the storm of popular wrath will be concentrated not upon the party, but upon the individual Democrats who have proven themselves false to the flag under which they professed to fight.

Meantime the friends of tariff reform have cause for good cheer. McKinleyism at least is dead and its vile offspring is already doomed. Only let the people, whose cause has been so ably and nobly led by the men who stood true to the Wilson bill, now take up the battle, and "protectionism" will meet its Gettysburg in November.

THIS Congress, notwithstanding all impressions to the contrary, has really disposed of the tariff more quickly than any previous congress that had the same task to perform.

The Morrill tariff was reported to the house March 12, 1860, and passed that body in the following May, but did not pass the senate until February 20, 1861, and was finally approved March 2, 1861, just before the expiration of the congress that enacted it.

The tariff of 1883 was reported in the house in March, 1882, and passed in June, but remained in the senate till February 20, 1883, and was approved March 3, the day before the expiration of that congress.

The McKinley tariff was not so long before congress, but it was longer before the committee of ways and means, not being reported in the house till April 10, 1890. It passed the senate in September and was approved October 1, 1890, a month before the election of a new congress.

The Wilson tariff was reported in the house December 19, 1893, passed that body February 1, passed the senate July 3, and passed finally August 13, 1894. The time that elapsed between the election of this congress and the enactment of the tariff is less than in any other case.

UNTIL the legislature of Pennsylvania shall change "Labor Day" in this state from the first Saturday in September to the first Monday in September, says the Philadelphia *Record*, so as to conform with the date established in other states and by the act of congress, the first Saturday in September will be the only legal Pennsylvania "Labor Day." It does not lie within the power of congress to change of fix a holiday observance in the states.

The department of justice at Washington will not violate its invariable rule by construing an act of congress except as necessity may demand in the regular course of administration; but Pennsylvania bankers and others who are in doubt about the legal obligation of the act of congress as affecting paper falling due on the first Monday of September need give themselves no uneasiness. There is only one legal compulsory Labor day in this state, and that is the first Saturday in September.

SIX Democratic senators and 21 Republican senators voted for the Murphy resolution to prevent further tariff legislation. The Democrats were Gorman, Gibson, Blanchard, Caffery, Smith, Murphy, Pugh and Roach. Sen. Smith broke his pair to vote aye and make the necessary quorum. This vote puts an end to all hope of free coal and free iron ore, or for the repeal of the differential duty on sugar at the present session. It also puts beyond dispute the question of responsibility for failure.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C. August 17, 1894.—President Cleveland does not like the senate tariff bill any better than he did when he wrote that letter to Chairman Wilson—few good Democrats do—but, like the sensible man that he is, he prefers it to the McKinley law, and has, according to the best obtainable information, made up his mind that it shall become a law, but has not yet fully decided whether he will sign it or allow it to become a law without his signature; nor whether he will send another special message to congress on the subject, urging the passage at this session of the separate house bills providing for free coal, iron ore and barbed wire. So far as the action of the senate is concerned, it makes little difference what the President may do, as enough Republican senators have gone away from Washington to break a quorum and they left for that very purpose, so as to make sure that the senate could not pass any other tariff bills.

Secretary Carlisle has written a letter to Senator Harris, showing that the revenue to be derived from the tariff on sugar is absolutely necessary to avoid a deficit in the treasury for this fiscal year, and stating that if the bill for free sugar, which passed the house with only 11 opposing votes, is passed by the senate, some other bill to raise the $43,000,000 which it is estimated will be collected on foreign sugar must also be passed. That letter has made the passing of the free sugar bill out of the question, even if the senate were in a position to do it, notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the senate favors free sugar. Secretary Carlisle's letter contained the latest revised estimates of the revenues of the government under the senate tariff bill. The total estimated receipts are $378,000,000, and the expenditures, $363,000,000. An estimated surplus of $15,000,000 is entirely too small to stand any further reduction.

The wisdom of the house in accepting the senate amendments to the tariff bill, although it involved a seeming surrender on the part of the house, is becoming more apparent every day. It is now clear as day that only the prompt action of the house Democratic caucus prevented its being carried out. Had Senator Hill's resolution directing the senate conferees to report a disagreement to the senate been adopted before the house acted, it would have been followed by a motion to pospone the whole matter until next December, and the motion would have been carried. Senator Vest, in a speech defending the senate from the numerous charges made against it in connection with tariff legislation, said: "Men said the question was between the Wilson bill and the senate bill. That statement was as false as the assertion that this was a Democratic senate. On the question of tariff reform it never was and never can be a Democratic senate as at present constituted. The question was between the senate bill and the McKinley law. There the choice was to be made, and every one conversant with the situation knew it." That is as plain as it could be made.

Senator Walsh is a good Democrat and a good editor. Hence his advice is good. He says: "The Democratic press should use its influence to create a just public opinion as to the real merits of the senate bill. When properly presented as the best measure of tariff reform attainable, the conservative sentiment of the country will settle down to the conviction that very substantial progress has been made in the direction of real tariff reform and freer trade among nations." That is the proper way to look at it. The senate bill is a great improvement on the McKinley law.

Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, resigned his seat in the house this week and qualified as Minister to to Russia, to which position he was nominated and confirmed some weeks ago. Minister Breckinridge expects to start for Europe in a few days, but he will travel leisurely, stopping at a number of places, and does not expect to reach St. Petersburg until about October 15.

Managers of the presidential boom of Senator Cameron are hard at work trying to get their grip upon the American Bimetallic League, which is this week holding a conference here, but they haven't met with much success. Even the Republican members of the league are not solidly for Cameron, and he has few supporters among the populist members and none among the Democrats. There is no longer the slightest doubt about Cameron being in the field for the Republican nomination, his claim being based solely upon his friendship for silver and his willingness to pay for support.

M.

After a Yankee.

Riverside, Cal., Aug 21.—Colonel J. R. Wasson of Sedalia, Mo., formerly a well known officer of the United States army, has been summoned by the Japanese government to repair at once to Korea and there take command of the Mikado's forces. This information was given out by a personal friend of Colonel Wasson's who resides in this city and who is in receipt of a letter from the Colonel giving the above facts.

Colonel Wason was at one time connected with the Japanese army as a military instructor and it is said the Japanese officials have a high regard for his ability as a commander.

A Maniac With a Knife.

Newark, N. J., August 19.—Thomas Hewitt, who lives in Kearney a suburb of this city, has been ill for several weeks with typhoid fever. Last night he became irrational, and at 2 o'clock this morning he plunged a knife into his wife's shoulder. As he did so he told her that his hour had come and asked her to pray for him. Then he cut Frederick Purcell, his wife's brother, and attempted to murder his four children. He cut one little girl severely and killed himself by jumping from the window. Mrs. Hewitt and Purcell are very likely to die from their injuries.

Seven Prisoners Escape.

Chambersburg, Pa., August 20.—Seven prisoners gained their way from the Franklin county jail to liberty last night. Of these five still roam at large. The manner of the escape again emphasizes the looseness with which so many jails in the interior of the state are kept.

Hayes Ingalls, one of the escaped prisoners, who was recaptured, tells how the the thing was done. They got out by cutting a hole through the floor of the corridor by means of a saw which had been smuggled into the jail by the father of one of the prisoners. Through this hole they escaped into the cellar and thence into an alley.

Poison Aids Cupid.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 21.—Mary Adams, aged 23, committed suicide today at the house of Mrs. John E. Cune, where she was employed as governess. She had just received a letter from a man to whom she was engaged, breaking off the engagement, and took poison.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Killed While Hiding His Money.

Pittston, Pa., August 19.—In his endeavor to hide his money from thieves, William Mosh, a boarding house keeper at Port Griffith met a horrible death last night. With a naked lamp he entered the mouth of an abandoned slope, located about 150 yards from his home. He had no sooner done so than a terrible explosion followed, caused by the igniting of the gas. The report awakened the residents of the neighborhood. Going to the mouth of the shaft they were horrified to find the body of Mosh crushed and frightfully burned. He was not dead but died a few hours after being taken to the hospital.

It was thought that it being payday at the mines he received the board money of his boarders and went to the mines for the purpose of hiding it. Later this was found to be the case, upward of $500 in gold and silver being found in a hole about fifty yards from the mouth of the slope.

By Free and Winchester.

Huntingdon, W. Va., August 19.—In Logan county, 30 miles south of here, Henry Harman had a quarrel some time ago with a neighbor named Pennington. Pennington shot Harman in the left hand at that time, necessitating amputation of the member. Yesterday Harman was showing some friends a new Winchester rifle he had got for use at his next meeting with Pennington, when the rifle fell and struck the floor in a way that discharged it, the bullet entering Harmans head. The wound was fatal, but William Workman, a highly respected citizen, rode for the doctor. He had to ride through a piece of timber where men were felling trees. He rode in front of a huge tree that was coming down and was crushed to death. Pennington is still alive and well.

Started by a Pipe.

Cincinnati, O., August. 21—The Big Four freight depot at Third and Wood streets burned this afternoon. The building was two squares long and was valued with contents and adjoining Wagner sleepers and coaches at $500,000. Owing to the material of which the structure was built the flames could not be checked. A row of several frame buildings opposite the depot caught fire several times, but the incipient blaze was extinguished in every case. About twenty of the Wagner sleepers and chair cars were destroyed.

Rudolf Broft, a fireman, was injured by a falling wall. The fire is supposed to have started from a freight handler's pipe.

Their Child Was Killed.

Alliance, August 19,—While John Hague, aged 30, a farmer living ten miles south of here, was driving to Minerva with his wife and 1-year-old child, last evening, his horses ran away. Hague was pitched over the dashboard and trampled. One eye was gouged out, his skull was fractured and an arm and a leg were broken. He cannot live. Mrs. Hague and the baby were thrown to to the ground. The child was killed outright. Mrs. Hague's scalp was badly cut and she was injured internally. Despite this, with wonderful endurance she walked nearly a half mile to a neighbor's and told of the accident. Then she fainted and was unconscious all night and to-day. Her condition is critical.

End of Cleveland's Visit.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., August 20—The President took his first fishing trip down the bay to day. He was accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly and Captain Evans. They left in the Ruth soon after eight, and, after fishing most all day scup and tautog, they made sail for Gray Gables. The wind had fairly died out, but with a favorable tide they reached the landing at 7:30 o'clock. It was a long, slow sail. The President and his party had fairly good luck.

Unless Mr. Clevdland changes his plans, he will leave for New York on the John D. Rodgers to-morrow afternoon, arriving in Washington Wednesday afternoon.

Japan Buying Arms.

New York, Aug. 20.—It was reported today that the Japanese government had ordered 1,100,000 rifles and a large supply of ammunition from the firm of Hartley & Graham. William J. Bruff, the general manager, when asked as to the accuracy of the report, said that he was not at liberty to speak on so important a matter.

Prince Yorihito Komatsu and his secretary, Michinori, went out to dinner this evening and took a drive afterward. The prince kept to his room during the greater part of the day, and a physician is treating his inflamed ear. The party will start for San Francisco, en route to Japan, on Friday.

Work Must Serve Out His Term.

Harrisburg, August 21.—George F. Work, who was instrumental in the wrecking of the Bank of America, will have to serve out his term. Governor Pattison yesterday refused to approve the pardon. The governor could not see why mercy should be shown to Work. The recommendation for a pardon was signed by all the members of the pardon board with the exception of Secretary Harrity, who declined to sign the paper after examing the reasons. The commutation Work carried insures him against losing his citizenship.

Nailed Her to a Tree.

London, Ky., August 22.—A most atrocious crime is reported from Goose Creek in Clay county. A dissolute woman, whose name is not given, was nailed to a tree, her hands and feet being pierced by the nails. She was almost dead when found, but it is now thought she will recover. The perpetrator is said to be a woman of like character.

BRIDGEPORT, August 22.—An unparalleled drought is felt by the farmers about here. Every small stream in the county is dry, including a creek at this point which has not been dry since 1856. Farmers are hauling water from the Ohio river for their stock. Pasture fields are burnt out and stock is being turned in corn fields. All kinds of vegetables are ruined.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Ecuador and Peru are on the verge of war over a boundary line.

—Mrs. Peter Quinn, at Columbus, sued for a divorce on the grounds that her husband refused to take a bath.

—Charles Nugent, a brakeman, fell under a train at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. He was instantly killed.

Unknown persons fired Cassius Nohel's barn near Greensburg, Pa. It was destroyed, and the loss is $1,500.

—One Huntingdon county citizen is rather proud of a turkey hen that laid 100 eggs between April 1 and August 14.

—J. R. Thomas, a soldier of the late war, 69 years old, hanged himself in Columbus because he believed the country was going to ruin.

—Enemies burned Jerry Baughman's barn near Greensburg, Pa. The building was stored with grain, and the loss amounted to $2,000.

—At Lima, O., a horse driven by Mrs. Daniel Margaret run away. Mrs. Margaret was thrown from the buggy and instantly killed, and her son fatally injured.

—A party of relic hunters at Columbus, O., on opening the earth works of ancient mound builders within the limits of that city found the skeleton of an old chieftain and battle arms.

—R. K. Kramfield, of Scranton, Pa., hired a row boat on the lake at Ithaca, N. H. Half an hour later the boat was found floating and empty. It is believed he drowned himself.

—A Northumberland county blacksmith, Solomon Kreisher, of Snydertown, has invented and patented a pipe wrench for the right of which he claims to have been offered $80,000.

—At Parkersburg, W. Va., Bernard Lagrange sued Warren Hays, of Roane county, W. Va., for $10,000 damages for alienating his wife's affections. He also entered divorce proceedings.

—A year ago Lizzie Heacock, of Alliance, O., visited an insane asylum in Toledo. When she returned home she brooded over the subject of insanity. On Wednesday she returned to the asylum insane.

—A dispatch from Vienna states that from Thursday to Saturday there were 237 new cases of cholera and 129 deaths from the disease in Galicia. In Bukowina 38 new cases and 21 deaths were reported in the same time.

—The Amoskeag corporation at Manchester, N. H., announces that on August 27 all the machinery of the company, now idle, will be started with a full complement of help and the entire plant will run sixty hours a week. The mills employ nearly 10,000 persons.

—Pottstown, Pa., was visited on Monday evening by myriads of winged ants, resembling a small fly. They were all over town and into everything, and were very annoying to pedestrians. One man counted 72 that alighted upon his coat in less than five minutes.

—The barn of William P. Gordon, a merchant of Warfordsburg, Fulton county, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday morning at 3 o'clock. This years' crop of wheat, oats and hay was entirely consumed. The live stock and a few of the implements were saved.

—A sharp advertiser, who offered for a small sum to supply women with cheap substitutes for hatpins, has been arrested in Boston for misusing the mails. He sent two rubber bands to each inquirer with the advice: "Sew one end to the hat and fasten the other behind one of your ears."

—Joseph Crouse, 3 years old last May, son of Albert Crouse, proprietor of the Vallamont house, Williamsport, was found drowned in an old well or cesspool in the yard, rear of his home, between 3 and 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. The boy had been missing since 8 o'clock in the morning.

—A dispatch from Dunbar says that the Cambria Iron Company is having trouble with its negro coke workers at that place. The negroes claim they were promised $1.50 per day and board by the employment agency. Saturday was pay day at the works, and the men were charged for their board and for transportation to Dunbar. A number entered suit against the company.

—Walter Mowery met a frightful accident on Monday evening at Lancaster. He is employed on the Electric Light Company and was working on a light pole 35 feet from the ground. He came in contact with a live wire and was thrown violently in the street. The wire wrapped itself around his body and besides being terribly burned, his shoulder blade and thigh were fractured. His condition is critical.

Reliability

The Most Reliable Whiskey on the Market

And Indorsed

By Physicians and used in Leading Hospitals, Hotels, Dining and Bouffet Cars, are

Klein's Silver Age,
Duquesne,
Bear Creek,
Pennsylvania Rye
Whiskies.

Ask your dealer for them and take no substitute. For sale everywhere.

P. S.—A register for your name will be kept at my place of business, No. 82 Federal St., Allegheny, during the G. A. R. Encampment. Come and register with Comrade Max Klein, late of Co. F., 1st Iowa Cavalry.

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1794. 1894.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE 'ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage Securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address

H. A. ENGLEHART.

aug5.92 Ebensburg, Pa.

B. & B.

All Black
and All-Wool

Dress Goods Sale

That every woman who reads this—in her own interest—wants to investigate. Nothing gives the genuine satisfaction in the line of dress that a GOOD BLACK GOWN does. This is the experience of every woman. Now a chance for the unusual in BLACK GOODS BUYING.

All-wool, soft-finish.

Black Diagonal

in medium wale, real value $1.25, 46 inches wide,

75 CENTS.

Black all-wool wiry weave—sort of an ARMURE DIAGONAL effect—a never-wear-out quality, that recommends it for traveling and general service—think of the width—52 inches wide,

$1.00 A YARD.

All-Wool Black Storm Serge.

Specially adapted for separate skirts to wear with wash waists, for traveling or any purpose requiring hard or steady wear. These excellent wide goods have no equal at prices—44 inches,

50 CENTS.

One lot all-wool

Black Storm Serge

The wiry kind that sheds the dust perfectly, double width, full 36 inches. Will make one of the greatest serge sales of the year at 35 CENTS A YARD.

Send to our MAIL ORDER—care and promptness mark all the systematic working of this Department—and you'll find as great satisfaction in shopping through this medium as ordinarily found over counters. Will you try it?

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

MINOT'S DENTIFRICE.

BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH,
PRESERVES THE GUMS,
SWEETENS THE BREATH,
BENEFITS THE THROAT.

* SAFE AND AGREEABLE. *

Everybody uses it.
Everybody praises it.

The Teeth.—Nothing ever discovered whitens the Teeth so quickly and safely as MINOT'S DENTIFRICE. It is free from acids, grit and all dangerous substances, and can be used with splendid results, even where the teeth seem perfect in appearance.

It whitens and polishes
The enamel beautifully.

The Gums.—Soft and spongy gums interfere with the health by preventing the proper use of the teeth, render the teeth unsightly and cause decay by shrinking from the enamel. MINOT'S DENTIFRICE is a certain cure for unhealthy gums.

It hardens and preserves
The gums perfectly.

The Breath.—MINOT'S DENTIFRICE sweetens the breath, produces the violet-like odor which is so suggestive of neatness and cleanliness, and leaves a sweet pure taste in the mouth. Its action on the throat is peculiarly beneficial.

It sweetens the breath
And strengthens the throat.

Safe and Agreeable.—Its components are perfectly pure and harmless, and are the best known tonics for the mouth and gums. Whitens the teeth without injury to the enamel, and is the best Dentifrice that can be used. It is absolutely pure in quality, prompt in effect, pleasing to use and surprisingly low priced.

It is absolutely safe
Under all circumstances.

Price 25 Cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally, or sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO.
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect May 27, 1894.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express, week days	6 30 a m
Altoona Accommodation, week days	9 23 a m
Day Express, Daily	11 04 a m
Altoona Express, daily	1 06 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 27 a m
Way Passenger, week days	2 56 p m
Mail Train, week days	4 26 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leaves as follows: 7.20, 10.20 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57, 10.55 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30, 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m. and 12.18 and 6.05 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson at 8.35 a. m. and 5.25 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a. m. and 6.45 p. m.

For rates maps, etc., call on agent or address THOS. E. WATT, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3. $2.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75
BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

J. D. LUCAS & CO.

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JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware. Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

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CASH!

THE MIGHTY LEVER

THAT MOVES THE MARKET!

Has enabled us to purchase at our own price a full line of seasonable Dry Goods in Dress Goods, Sattines, Dress Ginghams, Lawns, Challies, and all the new things in

Wash Goods, Lace Trimmings

Embroideries, Lace Curtains, Window Blinds, Wall Paper, Curtain Poles, Oil Cloth and Carpets. All the New Styles in Men's Shoes, Stiff Hats for men and boys,

OUTING SHIRTS,

and Underwear. Full stocks to choose from in all Departments and at Low Cash Prices. Full stock of Groceries, Flour and Feed at all times. We handle Plain Meat all through the summer at low prices. When in town call and see us, where you will be treated right and where your Dollar will go further than elsewhere.

THOS. BRADLEY'S CASH STORE

GALLITZIN, PA.

WE NEVER COPY!

WE ORIGINATE!

The cheapest thing in this world is "Talk," but "Talk" only represents "Fact" when it can be supported by "Practical Illustration."

Our $10 Pure Clay Worsted Suit

Absolutely Fast Color.

is a Practical Illustration that we LEAD and do not "follow." This Suit is better than others of similar kind offered at $12 and $14. If you are interested in facts that lead to Big Money Saving drop in and see us.

MULLEN, the CLOTHIER

CLEVELAND STREET,

LILLY, PA.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE

When you want GOOD FLOUR take your grain to the OLD SHENKLE MILL in Ebensburg. The

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

S. D. LUDWIG,

PROPRIETOR.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To go to QUINN'S, Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on All Goods, and FREIGHT PAID on All Large Packages.

JAMES QUINN.

REDUCTION IN

OUTWARD : STEERAGE

TICKETS TO QUEENSTOWN, $14.

J. B. MULLEN, Agent.

Office in Mullen & Smith's Clothing Store, Lilly, Pa.

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Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - AUGUST 24, 1894.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The last week.

Mrs. John Bender, of Altoona, is visiting friends in Ebensburg.

Thomas J. Bell, Esq., of Johnstown, was admitted as a member of the Cambria bar on Monday last.

Bicycle races, foot races, horse races, ball games and a host of other attractions at the fair next week.

Miss Alice Wharton, of St. Augustine, has been selected by the school directors of Loretto to teach one of the schools in that place.

Mayberry Miller and Harry Clayton, both clerks in the Second National Bank, of Altoona, are under arrest charged with figures in the books of that bank.

At the Emerald picnic at Cresson, on Friday of last week, Jacob Leap, of Susquehanna Township, got his collar bone broken by a stone thrown by some unknown person.

T. T. Simpson, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Telephone & Telegraph Company, who has been absent for a couple of weeks on a visit to friends in North Carolina, returned on Tuesday.

A fine driving horse, a cart and a set of harness were stolen Tuesday night of last week from the stable of Robert Kilgore, Susquehanna township. The horse was a sorrel and dark bay in color.

Edward Cuiney, a miner in the employ of the Southmayd Coal & Coke Company, at Nanty Glo, had his collar bone broken and was otherwise injured by being struck by a fall of coal Friday night.

John W. Logan, a well-known citizen of Johnstown, and who a number of years ago was considerable worker as a marble cutter in this place, died at his home in Johnstown Friday last, aged 62 years.

The directors of the Ebensburg Fair Association on Monday last added three acres to their already spacious grounds. The three acres added are on the north and were purchased from Mrs. Elias Rager.

A. Glasser of this place, was arrested on Saturday evening to answer to a charge of making threats to kill, preferred by Mrs. Mahle, a neighbor. At a hearing before Alderman Murray, Glasser entered bail for his appearance at court.

The 4th day of September will be the last day on which voters can register themselves the proper and safe right of franchise in the several election districts. See to it that your name is duly placed upon the registry list.

Many miners in the Dunbar section of Connellsville coke region are being given an opportunity. The English-speaking miners have all returned. The imported laborers, who are giving satisfaction, are being retained, but others are being employed.

Tuesday girl attempted to commit suicide one day last week by jumping into a mill dam, but was rescued by those who witnessed the act. The cause assigned for the attempt at self-destruction was aberration of mind caused by family and bad company.

On Saturday last Mrs. Davis, wife of Thomas Davis, of the West ward, Johnstown, while engaged at some household duties, fell backward from a table to a chair, breaking suddenly a mistep and fell, striking her left arm near the wrist. The arm was set and she is getting along well.

Children should never drink water from running stream in the dark, as it frequently occurred that in doing so they would take into the stomach, much to their surprise and horror of the drinkers. It would be well for parents to closely examine this matter.

Frank Hess, of near Davidsville, Somerset county, was out hunting on Saturday last and in getting over a fence the hammer of his gun caught on a rail and both barrels were discharged. The shot entered his left hand, tearing it frightfully, breaking the thumb and coming out at the wrist. His recovery is doubtful.

Mr. Hall, who is required to meet his landlord, Alfred McAfee, proprietor of the McAfee House, at Atlantic City, on Monday last added three rooms to his house filled with cots for themselves, many of them taking a house filled with cots for themselves, many of them taking a meal in advance. Mr. McAfee has a hotel in Johnstown.

Andrew Lambert, a resident of Millwood, Somerset county, on the Pennsylvania railroad, was run over by a freight train on Saturday night near Meyersdale and ground to pieces. Mr. Lambert left his train and walked back to the following, when he was struck. He was 28 years of age and leaves a wife and children.

Two young ladies employed at Rager Park, while returning from Nanty Glo on an early morning train, were upset when the engine left the rail near the Nanty Glo and Carrolltown crossing. The engine was derailed with a few minor injuries. Hershall Rager, engineer of the train was dragged a short distance, scratched and bruised, but not seriously hurt.

Thomas O'Hara, of Munster township, Cambria county, a candidate for the nomination for Sheriff on the coming Democratic ticket, is a son of Mr. O'Hara is a young man of ability and good ability and possesses the qualifications of a good officer. He is moreover a staunch Democrat and if the people know him he will receive a handsome vote at the polls.

Mrs. Mary Kerr, of Pittsburg, private secretary to Mrs. W. T. Kerr, of the Order of American Mechanics, informs us that the statement in connection with the decision of Judge Barker in the Gallitzin school case, in relation to the matter to the superintendent of schools in case that body should make an effort will be without foundation as no action was ever entered by the order bearing on the matter.

Harry Harshberger, who worked the farm owned by his parents, Mr. Isaac Harshberger, in Jackson township, one mile east of Carrolltown, committed suicide in a small outbuilding or smoke house on the farm Thursday morning of last week. Harshberger had attached a rope to the rafters of the house which he fastened in the form of a noose and then fired a 38-calibre revolver ball directly to his head. He was found dead shortly after the deed with life extinct.

Mr. Harshberger was married.

G. A. R. Notice.

It is generally agreed at our last meeting that Post 556 attend the encampment at Pittsburg, Pa., August 31, 32 and 33.

The attendance of comrades is earnestly solicited at our next regular meeting on Saturday, 25th.

T. J. DAVISON,
Post Com.

A TRAGEDY AT TUNNELHILL.

MRS. SARAH McAVOY KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.

Another tragedy was enacted at Tunnelhill, on Saturday afternoon about four o'clock, the result of which is that Mrs. Sarah McAvoy is now in her grave and her husband, James McAvoy and his brother, Joseph McAvoy, are now incarcerated in the jail in this place.

James McAvoy, aged about twenty-six years and his wife about the same age, occupied a two-story building on Sandusky street, in Tunnelhill. The house is a frame structure and contains four rooms, two down stairs and two up stairs.

On Saturday the two brothers, who are employed as drivers in Mitchell's mines, quit work about nine o'clock and went to James' home where it is said they began drinking quite freely. Nothing unusual occurred until about 3:30 in the afternoon, when the neighbors heard three shots in close succession, but as McAvoy was in the habit of frequently shooting mark in the back ward, no attention was paid to the shooting.

About four o'clock another shot was heard, quickly followed by a scream, and Patrick Boyles, who lives across the street, started for the house and saw Joseph McAvoy come out and run up the street, with one of his hands covered with blood. He immediately ran up stairs and found Mrs. McAvoy on the landing in the throes of death and James McAvoy, her husband, greatly excited bending over her. Boyles heard McAvoy say:

"Tillie, you are not going to die and leave me, are you?"

The woman made no reply but gave a gasp or two and expired.

Joseph McAvoy after leaving ran to his father's house, where he concealed the revolver, washed his blood-stained hand and went for Dr. F. W. Ferguson, whom he told that his brother, James, had shot his wife and that her condition was serious.

Dr. Ferguson at once went to the house where he found the woman dead when he arrived.

A post mortem examination was made of the body by Drs. Ferguson and W. E. Troxell in the evening.

It was found that the ball entered the body at the upper edge of the left clavicle, or collar bone, passed through the entire upper lobe of the left lung, cut off the subclavian artery, passed on to the back and lodged under the skin. Drs. T. S. Troxell and F. McDonald were present when the post mortem was held.

The floor of the back room at the top of the stairs was found stained with blood in several places and in the ceiling directly over the bed were three bullet holes.

The husband claims the shooting was accidental. He said he and his brother were scuffling for the possession of the revolver, when it was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering the breast of his wife, who had tried to separate them. All three, he said, were in the front upstairs room when the shooting occurred.

Joseph McAvoy, however, claimed that the woman was in the next room when the fatal shot was fired.

The husband alleges that he carried his wife to the head of the stairs after she had been shot.

The dead woman was a daughter of Mr. Samuel Huey, a well known citizen of Tunnelhill. James and Joseph McAvoy were brought to jail on Sunday afternoon to answer for the crime.

On Monday the father of the two McAvoys was in town and engaged Frank O'Connor, Esq., to defend them.

Bank Examiner Miller Suicides

Bank examiner William Miller, who was working on the accounts of the suspended Second National Bank of Altoona ever since the flight of the cashier, on Friday last committed suicide at 1 o'clock by shooting himself through the head. He died instantly.

The examiner had just returned from dinner, and, after talking a minute with J. P. Levan, president of the bank, in the private office, walked into the counting room. A minute later a shot was heard, and when Mr. Levan entered the room Miller was lying on the floor with blood and brains oozing from a hole through his head. He had just completed the examination of the affairs of the bank and submitted the result to Washington.

Examiner Miller's home was at Mercer, Pa. He was aged about forty-five years, and was appointed a bank examiner about two years ago, succeeding Hugh N. Young. There is no way of accounting for this rash act except on the theory that he was worrying over his failure to detect the crooked work of Cashier Gardner, when he had previously examined the bank some six months previous.

Suicide of Squire Bland.

W. C. Bland, Esq., a well-known resident of Johnstown, committed suicide by taking a dose of poison at an early hour this (Thursday) morning. Squire Bland had been alderman of the Thirteenth ward of that city, but at the spring election failed to be renominated. That coupled with financial difficulties that had been accumulating lately, is probably the cause of his committing the rash act.

Within the past week or two several informations had been made against him for embezzlement and on these charges he had given bail for his appearance at court.

Up until a short time ago he had charge of the distribution of the out door poor relief in that city, and it is said there is a shortage in his accounts. He was about 60 years of age.

Through to Houtzdale.

The Philipsburg *Journal* of Wednesday says: The first through trains to Houtzdale over the new Altoona and Philipsburg railroad are being run to-day, and no charge is being made for transportation. Several trips have been made, and every train crowded with people anxious to "try the new road." The president, Samuel P. Langdon, has been handling the throttle and feels a just pride in the completion of his road between this city and Houtzdale, and will lose no time in extending it on to Altoona and Johnstown. These trial trips to-day have been highly satisfactory to the multitudes who took advantage of the company's generosity in running free trains.

G. A. R. National Encampment.

For the meeting of the National Naval Association to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., September 8, and the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at the same place, September 10 to 15, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell to the public, from September 6 to 10, inclusive, round-trip tickets to Pittsburg and return at rate of one lowest first class fare for the round trip, except from nearby points. These tickets will be valid for return passage until September 25 inclusive.

Detailed information in regard to rates, stop-over privileges, side-trip excursion tickets, etc., can be obtained upon application at ticket offices.

Where Was the Opinorn First Filed?

"This (Monday) morning at 1:30 o'clock Judge Barker filed at the court house, in Ebensburg, his opinion in the celebrated Gallitzin school case."—*Johnstown Tribune.*

As the opinion was published in the *Tribune* on Monday evening without the *Tribune* being under the necessity of getting it from the court house, the query naturally arises as to in which place the opinion was first filed; which had the reference, the court house or the *Tribune?*

Communication.

Loretto, Pa., August 23, 1894.

ED. FREEMAN:—"What meat doth this our Cæsar eat that he grows so great." A person signing himself Joseph McDonald, 78 Union street, Cumberland, Md., communicates his censure of the acts of sovereign Democrats in Loretto, Carrolltown and Gallitzin, through the medium of a Republican paper.

In behalf of the would-be dictator, Lord Gorman, this person says "I am a stickler for the sacred rights of petition," "a citizen of Maryland," and "I repel with all my power the vile denunciations which the potentates of Loretto, Carrolltown and Gallitzin have fulminated."

"Joseph McDonald, 78 Union street, Cumberland, Md., is not a stranger in this section. For the effectiveness of his Democratic wrath it were better he was not so well known. A few years ago he sought to destroy the Democratic party because it failed to recognize his superior presence and nominate him for district attorney. Like all men greater than Democracy he formed an independent party of his own, having Joseph McDonald for its Alpha, its nominee and its tail, emphasis in the latter. The casual appendage to Joseph McDonald's independent party failed to wriggle and the district attorney plum did not materialize.

Notwithstanding the dictatorship of Joseph McDonald the grand old Democratic party succeeded in electing its nominee for the office of district attorney.

Later on, about 1883, the Democratic party of Cambria county, overlooking his apostacy of previous years, elected this same Joseph McDonald to the legislature.

Joseph McDonald was sent to Harrisburg to represent all the aggressiveness, hope and thought of the people of Cambria.

For all he done or accomplished for the cause of reform, while eye witness and in the midst of the most glaring Republican corruption, demanding instant and continued legislative fight on his part, the Democracy might as well have sent a clam there.

Had the Democracy, in place of Joseph McDonald, sent a man from the state deaf and dumb asylum, the interests of the people would have been better served.

Prompted by the presence of Joseph McDonald on the soil of our county, as one of the people sending him to the legislature, it is now pertinent to ask this self appointed Questor, what of his stewardship?

Will Joseph McDonald, please, answer to the people, whose money and pay he pocketed, this question?

Did you receive or accept, directly or indirectly, or did you use a free, gift railroad ticket or pass, before or after assuming the duties of legislator or during your term as a member of the legislature?

When Joseph McDonald, a former employe of the people of Cambria county, answers the question just propounded it will be quite soon enough for him to dictate the sentiments and the political action of his peers in this county. It is highly gratifying that the cause of self government and Democratic principles received the prompt and independent recognition given by the Democrats of "Loretto, Carrolltown and Gallitzin," in vigorously protesting against the United States senator from Maryland gormandizing with Republicans. They have shown a patriotic sense of duty, a high public spirit and the courage of their convictions, in thus calling to the attention of congress, the recreancy of Gorman, in defying the mandate of the people who created the present government, the president, senate and congress, for the express purpose of speedily enacting substantial reform.

I speak for myself, and I think I voice the sentiments of all true Democrats in this county, when I say I am amenable to no man, class or clique in the sentiments I shall express or the political duty I shall perform, to the voice of conscience only, am I answerable.

Since it is made a question, I wish to say to Joseph McDonald that his impudent assault on Democrats has not conquered my lips, no apologist for such a political thing as Gorman could ought but quicken in me resentment, and the purpose to expose this menace to Democracy.

Pray, tell the Democrats of Cambria who is this man Gorman. The son of a Washington lobyist, prominent as a Know-Nothing, and then a Republican. Unable to turn the state of Maryland to his political liking he tramped into the Democratic party and secured the United States senatorship.

The assertion, the inference thrown out, that Maryland is a Democratic state because of the presence and influence of Gorman is not true. Maryland was founded by Lord Baltimore and devoted to Democracy in its infancy, as "a land of sanctuary," for the oppressed of all creeds.

Hallowed in the revolution as the birth place of a "Carroll of Carrollton," alone sufficient to keep Democracy and in later years, true to its origin, to first principles, always to be found battling for Democracy.

These are some of the causes and not Gorman, for "the six congressional districts are all Democratic." "The state presents an undivided Democratic front."

I am free to proclaim as my Democratic sentiments, that Gorman and his like are creatures of a lo w order of degredation.

Having sought for representative offices, under oath to obey the mandate of the people, taking pay for this work of speedy and substantial tariff reform.

No sooner in office than they turn their backs upon duty, have axes to grind, personal and local interests to serve, fall in line and ponder with the enemies of substantial tariff reform.

Such a public and people's servant, be he president senator, congressman or a member of the state legislature, or Gorman, is an infinitely more dangerous citizen and despicable character than Jesse James or the Younger boys.

Joseph McDonald, the apologist of Gormanism, to the contrary notwithstanding, are you answered yet?

Common robbers of the Jesse James stamp show some bravery, skill and muscle, and take large risks in extracting wealth from their victims.

But a United States senator or member of the legislature takes no such risks, by sneaking, begging, buying and lying themselves into possession of the chances of such representative of the people, and then while the people sleepeth in confidence or repose in fanciful security, seek their destruction. The chance being open, these representative sleuth-hounds of "protection" of tariff and land monopoly, rob without stint and abuse without mercy the people.

Be it by tariff or other unjust forms of taxation, which paralyze industry, invite strikes, starve the people, cause bloodshed and the murder of divided people by the hundreds, or be it by railroad rings, special and class legislation, free railroad passes or whatsoever, the servant of the people in the person of an aristocratic public officer or tyrant United States senator is no less a cowardly, sneaking robber of uncommon degree.

I am consoled in my Democratic action, denouncing Gorman, and strengthened in the rectitude of my position, by the outpouring of the Democracy of Frederick, Md., denouncing the perfidy of their United States senator.

The recent action of the Democratic state convention at Indianapolis in especially condemning "a small coterie of senators, who, masquerading as Democrats, by threats to defeat all tariff legislation, have temporarily prevented the Democratic party from carrying out all of its pledges to the people for tariff reform as announced in the Democratic platform of 1892."

The presentation of this plank in the platform of the party to the convention caused pandemonium and cries of "name them" and the names of Gorman, Brice and Smith were cried out in derision all over the great hall.

The sovereign people of Indiana and their own Democratic convention will be asphyxiated for their "vulgar calumny" of Gorman when the edict goes forth against them, pronounced by Lawyer "Joseph McDonald, 78 Union St., Cumberland, Maryland."

I can truthfully say to this legal apologist of Gorman from Maryland that the true Democrats of Pennsylvania are aroused and hereafter there will be more individuality thrown into the work of the party. The professional politicians, the speculators and land monopolists will not be allowed to buy and sell the rank and file of the people as in the past, and with impunity steal and pocket the taxes from prostrate labor.

The laborer, farmer, mechanic and business men of the state will act for themselves and leave professional deadbeats and speculators to travel on the gravel train.

We will not be content with the banishment of Gorman, but will keep right on in the good work of tax reform until we banish tariff and all other cursed and withering modes of taxation that now create so many idle men, seeking the job of the unemployed.

We will soon destroy the taxation that creates the present keen competition in all departments of labor and lessens the opportunities of the citizen for helping himself.

Democracy is now "rousing herself like a strong man after sleep and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle nursing her mighty young and kindling her dazzled eyes at the full midday beam, purging and unsealing her long abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radience, while the whole noise of timerous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about, annoyed at what she means."

The Democracy will indeed "amaze" Gorman by the completeness with which it will reform taxation in the interests of the producers of wealth.

Triumphant Democracy will teach Joseph McDonald that the contemptible codfish aristocracy will not long continue to browbeat in the United States senate, defeat the expressed instructions of the people, and not deserve and receive our scorn, preceding orders to retire; that the lawyer from Maryland cannot with impunity insult the political intelligence and abuse the patriotism of Democrats in Cambria county.

W. G. COMERFORD.

The Opening of Our Schools.

Our public schools will open Monday, September 3rd, for a term of seven months.

During last term there were 269 pupils enrolled, 69 of whom attended every day, this being 27 more than were perfect during the term of 1893. Out of a term of 120 days 204 pupils attended over 100 days. By these figures we see that 65 pupils—nearly one-fourth of the entire school—were absent over one-sixth of the term. In looking over the record of examinations for promotions I find that 68 pupils have failed to be promoted, either on account of not being present or failing to pass a satisfactory examination, and that 54 of these have been absent over one-sixth of the term. Making due allowance for absence on account of sickness, it appears that a large per cent. of our pupils have absented themselves from school without any reasonable excuse, and that nearly all failures in examinations were due to irregular attendance.

There seems to be little excuse for irregular attendance in a town containing no public works to keep pupils out of school. Teachers cannot do efficent work unless they have regular attendance. If a pupil is absent from school one month out of six, it does not mean that he has received five-sixths of the benefits of that term. It means that he has labored under disadvantages during the entire term, that he has retarded the advancement of other pupils, or that he himself has learned little or nothing, and that finally he becomes so much discouraged that he drops out of school entirely.

Should not parents zealously strive to have their children in school every day of the term, that one of the difficulties to successful work may be overcome?

The daily report cards will be sent home with pupils every Monday for the inspection and signature of parents.

Pupils will not be admitted to the ground nor building until 8:45 in the morning and 1:15 in the afternoon.

The attention of parents is called to the following regulation to which teachers must necessarily strictly adhere: Pupils shall be regular and punctual in attendance, and in case of absence or tardiness, they shall bring a written excuse from their parents or guardian, unless such has been given orally, and no pupil will be excused from school before the hour of dismissal without a written request.

Parents are requested to speak to teachers about the interests of their children, to aid the teachers in carrying out the regulations, and to encourage their children to do faithful work.

T. L. GINSON,
Principal.

The Gallitzin School Case.

On Monday Judge Barker filed the following decree in the Gallitzin school case:

"And now, August 20, 1894, this case having been previously heard and fully considered, it is ordered and decreed as follows: That the preliminary injunction heretofore granted be disolved in so far as the same restrains the school district of Gallitzin borough, the school directors of said district and their successors from employing the other defendants named in the bill as teachers in said public schools under the certificates issued by the county superintendent in their religious names, and permitting said teachers to remain as such while wearing the garb of the order of Sisters of St. Joseph, and in so far as it restrains the said teachers from acting in the capacity of teachers while wearing the garb of said order.

"And it is also disolved in so far as it restrains the teachers from permitting the pupils to address them by the title of 'sister' or visiting priest as 'father.'

"And the said preliminary injunction is made perpetual in so far as it restrains the defendants from permitting the use of the catechism of the Roman Catholic church as books of instruction in said public school buildings at any time, whether during school hours or otherwise, and from using the said catechisms for said purposes therein, and from giving or permitting any religious sectarian instructions therein at any time, and from using or permitting the use of the public school property for any other than free common school purpose.

"And it is further ordered and decreed that the defendants pay the docket costs taxed in this case and the costs of their witnesses and services of subpenas thereon, and that the plaintiffs pay the costs of their witnesses and the services of subpenas thereon in the court."

Real Estate Transfers.

Peter Strausbaugh et ux. to Mary Strausbaugh, Blacklick township, consideration, $200.

Mary J. Wicks et vir to John S. Wicks, South Fork, $800.

J. L. Spangler et ux. to Swedish Evangelical church, Hastings, $1.

Samuel Wissinger et ux. to Jacob Giffin, Franklin township, $1,700.

Alice Wharton to Edward Bender, Patton, $135.

George J. Schwaderer et ux. to Agnes Schwaderer, Cresson township, $150.

Rolandus Rager et ux. to Amos D. W. Rager, Jackson township, 10.

Luke A. Byrne et ux. to Susquehanna township school district, Susquehanna township, $50.

Ferdinand Bittmann to Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, $1.

Cambria Iron Company to Ferdinand Bittmann, Johnstown, $1.

German L. B. & S. Association to Joseph Friedhoff, Dale, $81.

Chest Creek Land & Improvement Company to Isaac R. Snyder, Patton, $225.

Albert L. Johnson et ux. to F. W. Otto, Johnstown, $600.

John L. Edwards et ux. to Peter Strawsbaugh, Blacklick, $800.

Mitchell Coal & Coke Company to Gallitzin Supply Company, limited, Gallitzin, $100.

Joseph S. Yoder et ux. to Robert H. Sayre, et a., trustees, Richland township, $852.

Chest Land & Improvement Company to William Durmill, Patton, $250.

Boatmans' Reunion.

The 9th annual reunion of the Western Pennsylvania Canal Boatmans Association will be held at Ridgeview Park, on the P. R. R., on Wednesday, August 29, 1894. Eminent speakers will be present to talk over the old canal boatmans happy days gone by. Bands have been engaged and a grand street parade will be a feature. Every old boatman should attend as the committee have spared no time or expense to make this a reunion long to be remembered. Excursion tickets may be had by applying to the undersigned for orders.

J. C. Campbell, president, Derry station, Pa., A. M. Lindsey, corresponding secretary, Derry station, Pa., or Irvin Rutlidge, secretary, Johnstown, Pa.

The World's Fair Rebuilt for the Pages of History.

The "Book of the Builders," one of the most artistic and magnificent publications ever issued is now being offered by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* to its readers. It is beyond question the greatest offer ever made by a newspaper. See the *Dispatch* for full information.

Correspondence.

Gallitzin, August 21, 1894.

ED. FREEMAN:—The home of M. Andrew Basil, Sr., was the scene of a happy event and one long to be remembered by all who were present, it being the 70th anniversary of Mrs. Basil's birth.

The sun had not rightly cast its golden rays upon the waving corn when the rumble of wheels was heard coming from many directions spoke plainly to the old couple. It was their children, grand children and others who were coming to spend a day at the old homstead, which they all did to their satisfaction.

While the children romped through the fields to their hearts delight, the elder ones chatted and laughed as they called to remembrance incidents of their childhood days. By this time dinner was ready and they were invited to surround the table which fairly groaned under the weight of good things. After satisfying the inner man and many congratulations with tokens of love and esteem for the aged couple, who are among the most respect d of the neighborhood. All wended their way homeward after wishing the aged couple many returns of the happy occasion.

The following persons from this place were present: Mr. T. J. Stevens and family, Mr. Andrew Basil, Jr., and family, and Mr. Arnold Lentz and family, also Mr. D. G. Myers and family and Mr. George Elwanger, of Ashville. J. F. P.

Miscellaneous Notices.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

A lot of ground in the East ward of Ebensburg, 66 by 264 feet, in desirable location, having a two storied frame house, 9 rooms and basement, in excellent repair. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms.

M. D. KITTELL.
Ebensburg, Pa., August 10 tf

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in September, $1,000.00.

THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LAMMER, Secretary.

$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

H. HALLETT & CO.,
Box 880,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

For Sale
Finest Building Lots
At Cresson.

Near New Convent Building. Good Ground in High State of Cultivation. Call on or address

L. P. McDermitt,
Cresson, Pa.

TRIAL LIST.

List of causes set down for trial at a term of court to be held in Ebensburg beginning the 2nd Monday in September, 1894:

Brawley vs. Leahey.
Schonover vs. Dean.
Treyler estate vs. Cogan.
Osborne vs. Cloner et al.
McDonald vs. Prosser et al.
Lounder vs. Wilhelm & McGonigle.
Shartz vs. Wilhelm & McGonigle.
Snyder vs. Cambria Iron Co.
Junkin vs. Lamer.
Hughs vs. Johnson Co.
Pace vs. Gittings.
McDonald vs. Hoffecker.
Taylor vs. Coldren.
Horner vs. Wilson.
Shirk & Sons vs. Orouse.
Gore vs. Suppes.
Murphy vs. Yellow Run Coal Co.
Nelson & Co. vs. Waite.
Vincent Barstow & Co. vs. Cresswell.
Stutzman vs. Cooket et al.
Nelson & Co. vs. Bracken.
Gray vs. Penna. R. R. Co.
Scrabue vs. Davis
Same vs. Mo er.
Hosler vs. School Directors Portage Borough.

J. C. DARBY,
August 10, 1894. Prothonotary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and will be confirmed by said Court on the First Monday of September next unless cause be shown to the contrary.

Fourth and final account of Adam Myers, committee of Peter Myers, a lunatic.

First and partial account of T. J. Fearl, assignee of John A. Marsch.

First and final account of John C. Simms, trustee, &c., to sell the C. & Co. and N. Y., S. K. R. R. Co.

J. C. DARBY,
Proth'y's office, Aug. 17, 1894 Prothonotary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following application for the transfer of a liquor license granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county has been filed in the office of the clerk of said Court and will be presented to the said Court for its consideration on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12TH, 1894:

Petition of Charles A. Langbein for the transfer of the license granted to Simon P. Lantzy in Susquehanna township.

J. C. DARBY,
Aug. 24, 1894 Clerk Q. S.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that James W. Kilduff and Ellen his wife, have made a voluntary assignment of all the estate and effects of the said James W. Kilduff for the benefit of his creditors. Those indebted to said James W. Kilduff are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against him are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. E. BURNS,
Gallitzin, Pa., Aug. 24, 1894. Assignee.

Notice.

Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1894, for cleaning cesspool at county jail. For particulars inquire at the Commissioners' office, Ebensburg, Pa.

By order of Board.

JNO. C. GATES, Clerk.
Commissioners' office, Ebensburg, Pa., Aug. 17, 1894 2t

ESTRAYS.

Came to the premises of the undersigned in Allegheny township, on the 15th day of August 1894, Three hogs supposed to be about one year old, one white sow one black barrow and one black and white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

H. HIMELWRIGHT.
VALENTINE ANSMAN.
Allegheny township, August 13, 1894.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Anthony Biller, deceased.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Anthony Biller, deceased, late of Allegheny township, in Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CLARA R. BILLER,
Administratrix.
Loretto, Pa., August 3, 1894.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Veronica Spiegelhalter, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, deceased having been granted me, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay.

FRANK SPEIGELHALTER,
Executor of Veronica Spiegelhalter, deceased.
Allegheny Twp., Aug. 17th, 1894.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby all persons not to hunt, fish or trespass in any way on our premises, as we will prosecute to the full extent of the law.

H. B. NOEL,
JOHN EBIE,
ALEXIUS WILL,
J. A. GLASS,
A. J. M'MULLEN,
HUGH M'NEELIS.
Clearfield township, March 9, 1894.

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BEYOND BELIEF!

A Hard-Times Benefit Irresistible in Force!

The Result of Shrewd Buying and Far-Seeing Management.

Our Spring Goods are now in. We can show you the Latest Styles in Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., at Astonishingly Low Prices.

BELOW WE QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW of our Many Big Bargains:

Dark wash calicoes.....5c. per yard
Blue prints....6c. per yard, former price 8c
Crash.....5c. per yard
Dress ginghams, all patterns.....8c.

Lancaster : Ginghams
at 6 Cents.

Muslin, full yard wide, for.....5c. per yard
Outing cloth, all patterns, at...8c. and 10c.
Carpet chain, 5-ply, all colors.....20c.
Ladies' vests, very fancy, at.....10c
All the LATEST NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS at close figures.
Special sale in LACE AND EMBROIDERIES from 2c. per yard up.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

Our stock of clothing was never as complete as now. Any kind of cut or pattern you want.
Men's suits in sack only for.....$3.50
Better suits in any cut from.....$5.00 up
Youth's 3-piece suits from.....$2.00 up
Children's 2-piece suits from.....75c. up
Children's knee pants for.....15c

IN - GENTS' - FURNISHINGS
We Excell Many Larger Establishments.

Fancy laundried shirts with collar attached for.....66c
Latest style fancy laundried shirts with two collars for.....86c
Window blinds (in two colors only) with patent spring for only.....19c
Curtain poles complete for.....30c

Wall Paper--A Specialty--Wall Paper

Furniture, Trunks and Valises must go to make room.

Kitchen chairs, light or dark, for $2.75 per set.
Solid hardwood bedroom suit, eight pieces, for only.....$21.00
Cupboards, sinks, sideboards and lounges at very low prices.
These goods are all new and first grade work on them.

Special Drive
in Shoes.

Here is my guarantee:

IF SHOES DON'T WEAR SATISFACTORILY, I WILL GIVE A NEW PAIR FREE.

P. S.—Shoes that I sell wear out.

Ladies' dongola tip, spring heel butt, opera or congress.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
Ladies' dongola, opera, button, $1.00—are worth $1.75.

WE CAN START YOU
—IN—
HOUSEKEEPING
—AT—
ANY FIGURE
FROM
$20 to $2,000.

Russet, button or lace—a few left....$1.50—are worth $2.50.
Ladies' dongola tip Blucher....$2.50—are worth $3.00.
Ladies' Oxford tie in Russet, patent leather and dongola, all shapes and styles.....75c. and up

Ladies' Slippers, 50c.
AND UPWARDS.

Children's spring heel, button, sizes 5 to 8.....50c
Infants' shoes from.....25c up
A very stylish shoe for men, congress or lace.....$1.25—are worth $2.00

A solid leather working shoe for wear, no shoddy.....90c. a pair
If you want a nice dress shoe Satin calf, congress or lace....$1.75—they are worth $3.00.
Men's stylish tip Blucher calf....$2.50—are worth $4.00.

Men's Fine Concordan
Lace, Hand-sewed, for $3.00—they are worth $5.00.

Men's
Extra Fine Kangaroo
Lace or Congress, $2.50.

WE MAKE
A LEADER
on a hand-sewed Kangaroo, lace or congress, for
$3.25.

You cannot duplicate this shoe in any other store for less than
$6.00.

Give us a call for Shoes and you will be convinced that we carry the Best Line in town for Wear, Style and Low Prices.

Yours,

H. ORTH,
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Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

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Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS
Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

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Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS
Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

THE
First National Bank
OF PATTON.

PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.

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Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.

Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Foreign Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.

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We are now ready to show you the Largest and Finest Stock of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in Cambria county, with the Lowest Prices for good Goods in the State. Our Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. We have all the new Spring shapes in Hats and a complete line of Gents' Furnishings of all kinds. It will pay you to come to see us this spring as we have prices to suit the times.

Call and examine our stock. We will sell you nice Goods and SAVE YOU MONEY.

Very Respectfully,
C. A. SHARBAUGH,
Carrolltown.

Washington and Jefferson College.

NINETY-FOURTH YEAR opens Sept. 12. Fully equipped for college work. Elective courses adapted to prepare for study of the learned professions. Laboratories for Chemistry, Mineralogy and Biology. New Observatory. Athletic Field and new Gymnasium with Medical director. Expenses very moderate. Annual 365d Address, THE PRESIDENT, Washington, Pa. [oct3-4

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The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

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NEW STYLE OF SNAKE.

A Valuable Addition to the Serpentine Family.

The Boaconda Was a New One on the Drummer, But the Mild Mannered Man's Story Did Not Knock Him Out Altogether.

"I remember once," said a long-haired man with a mild manner and a dreamy voice, after the drummer had finished a pretty stiff snake story, says the Chicago Times, "I remember once when I was in the unexplored regions of the upper Amazon, I had an adventure with a boaconda and—"

"Hold up!" interrupted the drummer, "what is a boaconda? I've heard of boa constrictors and anacondas, but never of a boaconda."

"The boaconda," explained the dreamy-eyed man, pleasantly, "is a snake, unknown as yet to most naturalists, and it is a cross between the anaconda and the boa, with this remarkable peculiarity, that it has two heads. Like its congeners, however, its bite is not poisonous, and it swallows its victims. As I was saying, I had an adventure on one occasion with one of these monsters which I think I shall not soon forget. One morning I had gone into the forest with a native to hunt, and in the course of my rambles I saw a beautifully-hued bird of the parrot family, in a tree, and I shot it. The bird caught in the branches, and my attendant having become separated from me, I concluded to climb for the bird myself. When I had reached the lower limbs with my prize I saw stretched on one of them, the largest sized boaconda, with its four wicked eyes watching me.

"The shock of this sight was so great that I started violently, lost my balance and fell from the tree, lighting full upon my back with such force as to knock me entirely senseless. How long I remained in this condition I do not know, but when I recovered I felt as if my legs were fixed in a vise, and being unable to move them I became convinced that I had injured my spine and was paralyzed. After several ineffectual attempts to move I raised myself on my elbow and looked down at my legs. You can imagine my surprise, not to say horror, when lying close to my body, on each leg, I saw half of each head of that dreadful serpent. Why I should only see half I could not explain to myself, and before I could investigate I had fainted. This was of short duration, and presently I was myself again and, taking another look, I found the serpent still there. Then I began to understand, and in a minute more I knew that the reptile had attempted to swallow me, for on my hands and face I could feel the slime with which these brutes anoint their victim before they begin to swallow them.

"Evidently this one had not been very careful in its calculations, or, possibly, had never attempted to swallow a human being, for it was plain to be seen that each of its heads had commenced on each of my legs, and when that much of me had been swallowed the remainder could not very well be, for reasons not necessary to explain here. In any event, that part which had been swallowed had stuck in the two throats, and while I was helpless the snake was in no better fix. What to do was the question now, and having become somewhat accustomed to my position I was cool enough to think of some way of escape.

"While revolving various plans in my mind my eyes wandered to one side, and there, within reach, lay my double-barreled gun with one load in it. The next instant I had hold of it, and the next I had slipped in another cartridge, and was ready for war. I couldn't shoot the snake in the head unless I shot my legs off, but I calculated that its heart must be somewhere near the point of juncture of the necks, which was about three feet from the tip of the nose. Toward that point, then, I slowly slipped the gun, and, when I had got as far as I could, I shut my eyes, breathed a prayer, and let both barrels go. It almost tore the great body of the snake asunder, and in its death throes I was beaten around the bush in terrible fashion for a minute or two, until I was thrown out of reach. In half an hour I had recovered sufficiently to walk, and I started back to the village with blood in my eye for that native attendant who had deserted me."

"Did you find him?" asked the drummer anxiously, as the story teller seemed about to stop at this point. "And did you slug him?"

"No," said the dreamy-voiced man. "Providence did that for me. I mean," he said, correcting himself, "that providence took the matter out of my hands. On my way back to the village I noticed a huge anaconda asleep by the pathway and, as I wanted the skin of one, I drove my knife through the head of the sleeping reptile and proceeded to denude it of its integument. I observed, as I thought, that it had swallowed a lamb and was sleeping off the effects of it, but what was my surprise when I cut into it to find within the body of my attendant who had accompanied me out to the forest in the morning." The dreamy-voiced man looked piously up toward the ceiling of the smoker and was silent a moment.

"Was he dead?" inquired the drummer, and the dreamy-voiced man seemed lost in thought.

RELIGION AND REFORM.

CHICAGO spends $25,000 per day for tobacco.

IN eighty-two towns in New Hampshire no intoxicating beverages are sold.

ROBERT LAIDLAW, of England, has given $75,000 to build a school in Calcutta, India.

FOR fifty years no smoker has graduated from Harvard college with the honors of his class.

THE Christian Endeavor societies and the Sunday School association of St. Louis raised more than $4,000 the past season to help those out of employment.

THE legislature of New York has passed a bill providing that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children shall receive $30,000 annually from the city treasury.

IN Fiji, which in 1835 was a heathen land, there is a circuit which has 16 ministers, 310 local preachers and upward of 7,000 members, with 27,000 adherents. Of the ministers, all but one are natives.

WHEN Admiral Foote was abroad in any foreign port where there were any missionaries, he was accustomed to make his first call upon them, in state, in order to show that his government honored these self-denying men.

The Price of a Mustache.

A woman of Lindenberg, in a frolicsome humor, took the liberty to cut off a portion of a huge mustache sported by a well known personage of that ilk. The injured party was greatly enraged and set up a claim of damages. The case was tried at the local police court and the fair offender was mulcted in a fine of ten marks, to be paid into the poor box, and fifty marks compensation to the plaintiff. Judging from the size of the piece cut off the entire mustache would come to about four thousand eight hundred marks (two hundred and forty pounds.)

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TURNED AT LAST.

A Time Came When He Wouldn't Stand the Widow's Foolishness.

A Detroiter, who was over on the west shore of Lake Michigan recently, wanted to post himself on the fruit prospects, and, finding a man at the railroad station who appeared to be a resident of the locality, he introduced himself and inquired:

"Could you tell me what the prospects of the apple crop are in this county?"

"I could, but I won't," bluntly replied the man.

"Excuse me, but I thought you might answer a civil question. You wouldn't tell me about peaches, would you?"

"Not a blasted thing! I don't keer a durn whether we are goin' to hev a million bushels or only a peck."

"I see. You have no information as to strawberries, I suppose?"

"Not a word! Mebbe thar's goin' to be carloads, and mebbe you couldn't find as much as a blossom."

"I have heard that it was likely to be a poor season for fruit."

"Can't help what you've heard about the season."

"Well, you might tell me about wheat and grass," said the Detroiter, as he wondered what ailed the man.

"Yes, I might, but I won't. Can't git no infurmashun out o' me about this country," sturdily replied the man.

"But you live here?"

"Yes, sir, and shall fur the next two hours."

"Then what?"

"Then I'm goin' to git aboard of the train and hunt for another locality—a locality whar a feller won't git throwed down four or five times a year."

"Then you've been thrown?"

"I should say I had."

"By—by a professional wrestler?" cautiously inquired the Detroiter.

"No, sir; by a professional widder," exclaimed the disgusted man. "She lives right over thar. I've been engaged to her four times in this last year, and four times she has throwed me down to pick up some other feller! I am through now. I've been throwed fur the last time. The apples, the peaches, the strawberries, the wheat and the widder can go to grass, and I'm goin' to Indiana."

"But, my dear sir—"

"No use! Got my ticket in my pocket and my duds packed up and told the widder what I thought of her, and I shall go! I kin be throwed down once or twice and git up smilin', but when it comes to bein' throwed down four times and jumped on to boot anybody but a blamed fool would spread his wings and fly."—Detroit Free Press.

Fakirs Who Made Fortunes.

An interesting book might be written on street men, or fakirs as they are called. Dr. Flagg, of Baltimore, was probably the pioneer in the business. For twenty years he sold patent medicines from the side of a buggy, with a negro banjo player as the attraction to draw a crowd. He retired twice, with a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars each time. John Stinson was one of the old timers. His specialty was the sale of glass cutters, and when he died he left seventy-five thousand dollars. Tom Wood was another. He sold razor strops, dentifrice and soap for taking out stains. This he used to describe as being useful in taking "stains from your coat, stains from your vest and stains from your character. If you should get shipwrecked, gentlemen, this soap would wash you ashore." Charles W. Thompson, of New York, has sold goods on the street corners in every city of more than thirty thousand inhabitants in the United States, and has traveled through England, Germany and France, disposing of a wonderful razor strop, which he warranted to put a fine cutting edge on a hoe. Dr. Flagg is dead. Thompson was alive at last accounts. There are a dozen more of equal prominence. All of them have made small fortunes.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

English Lawyers' Smart Speeches.

Of wit or humor, Scarlett had little or none. He was not the man to invent on the spur of the moment a telling nickname for his client, as Erskine did for a client named Bolt, whose character having been traduced by the other side, Erskine confidently assured the jury that he was known among his neighbors as "Bolt upright." Nor could Scarlett tickle the fancy of judge and jury by such a flash of wit as that with which he opened a certain coach accident case. "Gentlemen of the jury, my client is a respectable Liverpool merchant, and the defendant, Mr. Wilson, keeps 'The Swan with Two Necks' in Lad lane, a sign seemingly emblematic of the number of necks people ought to possess who travel by his coaches." Nor would it have occurred to Scarlett to tell a jury that the plaintiff, the owner of a wild beast show, claiming damages for the loss of a trunk, "ought to have followed the example of his own sagacious elephant and traveled with his trunk before him."—Temple Bar.

FOREIGN NOTES

"GOLF" is properly pronounced "gowff" according the editorial authority of the London Daily News.

THE French government is not satisfied with any of the six hundred designs for new postage stamps which were submitted in public competition, and will not make any use of any one of them.

A STURGEON weighing 1,440 pounds was caught in the Caspian sea a few weeks ago. The head alone weighed 228 pounds, and the fish furnished about 120 pounds of roe for caviare. The fish was sold for $160.

A PARTY of 750 Jews, collected from Bessarabia, Podolia and Yekaterinoslav, left Odessa recently for the Hirsch colonies in Argentina. The emigrants were described as of fine and robust physique, and all practical agriculturists.

"MIGNON" had its thousandth performance at the Paris opera comique recently, and the occasion was celebrated by admitting the public free to all parts of the house. The composer, Ambroise Thomas, who is eighty-two years old, was present.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE island of Mauritius has been visited with an epidemic of smallpox, while cholera has appeared in vessels lying in the port.

NEGOTIATIONS are in hand between the Italian and Swiss governments to establish telephonic communication between Milan, Como and Lugano and other towns in Switzerland.

JOHN MATTES, of Nebraska, who is representing the agricultural department in Europe, reports to Secretary Morton that experiments made in Germany and Denmark, in utilizing corn for brewing purposes, have been satisfactory.

A NEW enemy of the vine in France is galleyworm, or myriopod (Bianiulus guttulatus), which has been observed by M. Fountaine to invade the buds in numbers ranging from five to ten on a bud, forming balls of the size of a small pea.

SUCH has been the growth of popular opinion in favor of the sudden disposition of the dead by heat that there are now in the country eighteen incorporated cremation societies, and during the past ten years about three thousand cremations have taken place.

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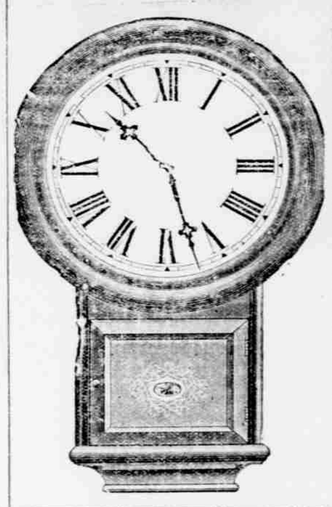

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TRICK WITH A BANK BILL.

A Man Who Planned a Good Joke on His Boston Friends.

A man walked into a hotel near the Grand Central station early the other morning, having just left a train. He ordered and ate a hearty breakfast and then, instead of giving his waiter the money to pay the check and waiting for the change, as most men do, he "tipped" the waiter and carried the bill to the cashier. In his hand, says the New York Tribune, along with the bill for his breakfast, he held a ten-dollar note.

"I wish," he said to the cashier, "that you would pin a slip of paper to this bank bill, so that you can identify it, and then put it away, please, until I call for it. I'll be back to-morrow."

The cashier looked rather astonished.

"Yes," said the other. "I only want to leave it here as security for my breakfast. I'll come back to get it."

"But it's a good bill," said the cashier. "I'll accept it and give you the change."

"No," replied the stranger. "I don't want you to do that. I want merely to leave this bank bill in pawn. I want to pledge it. Give me the price of my breakfast on it, and to-morrow I'll redeem it."

"Oh, I see," said the cashier, with a smile, "you want to keep this bill because it has some peculiar value through association. It's a sort of a souvenir, eh?"

"Well, not exactly," was the answer. "You see, I have been over in Boston. I went nearly broke there. When I was coming away some of my friends insisted on lending me some money. I told them that I should not need it, but they declared I could not pull through. One of them forced ten dollars on me."

"'I'll tell you what I'll do,' I said. 'You take down the number and date of this bill. I'm coming to Boston again next week. Now to prove to you that I don't need this ten dollars, I'll bet you that I bring the same bill back with me, I'll bet a dinner for us all.'

"They took the bet, and that is why I want to put this bill in pawn. Pretty good joke on them, eh?" he said, with a wink. "I spend it, and yet I keep it. Take good care of it for me," and he went out, looking like a conqueror.

About five minutes later the cashier took out the bill, pinned the slip of paper to another one of about the same color and appearance, and slipped them back into his cash-drawer.

"I wonder who'll have the joke on him, now?" he said to himself, and then he whistled softly.

WHEN SHE SHOULD SAY NO.

Advice to the Girl Who Has Received or Expects a Proposal.

She should refuse him when she knows his habit to be intemperate, says the New York Advertiser, for there can be no unhappier fate than marriage with a drunkard. She should refuse him when there is any hereditary disease in the family, such as consumption or insanity which would in all probability show itself and cause infinite misery in after years. She should refuse him when she sees he is in the habit of associating with bad companions, who may lead him into a gambling, drinking and card playing life. She should refuse him when she knows him to be that despicable thing, a male flirt; she should reflect that as he has treated other girls so he may treat herself and no woman cares to lay herself open to such treatment. She should refuse him when she feels she has no love to give him, and not marry, as many girls do, for a home. No marriage can be truly happy without love to sweeten the bonds. She should refuse him when he is proposing to her for her money or from pique. A girl can generally distinguish real love from feigned, and even if she cares for him should not accept him until convinced his motives are disinterested. She should not refuse him when she really cares for him, and knows him to be a steady, faithful man, who will make her happy and not cause her heartbreaks, which, perhaps, one of her more brilliant lovers might have done.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

ALLEN CANDLER, the secretary of state of Georgia, is popularly known as the Plowboy of Pigeon Roost.

PAUL BOURGET, recently made an immortal, is only about forty years of age, and one of the youngest members of the academy.

THE three richest men in Prussia are a manufacturer in Dormund, name not given; Krupp and Kothschild, of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

MRS. WAYNE MACVEAGH is so youthful in appearance that the Rome correspondents recently spoke of her as the ambassador's daughter.

GLADSTONE at the age of eighty-four is making an attempt to learn the Basque language, a dialect that has long been a puzzle to philologists.

MRS. WILSON SPROGEL, of Mott City, Minn., is said to be one of the most beautiful women in the northwest. She was the widow of a German officer before she married a millionaire lumberman old enough to be her father.

JOHN L. GRIFFITHS, supreme court reporter for Indiana, is called the silver-tongued orator of the Hoosier state. He holds the same office that Gen. Harrison resigned to go into the field at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion.

New Way of Seasoning Lumber.

A new process of seasoning Canadian lumber is being developed, and bids fair to become an important industry to our Canadian friends. They have secured the control of a German patent for the treatment of beech and birch woods. By the new process the sap is sweated out of the boards by being placed in a green state in steam chambers for twelve days, then it is put into the drying chamber for two or three days, and by a chemical application the wood is stained throughout a rich walnut color. No country in the world has such forests of beech and birch as Canada. A trial kiln has been built at Ottawa, and the treatment is said to be very successful.

Great Jupiter.

According to Dr. Gould there are 6,100 stars in the northern and 7,200 in the southern hemisphere distinctly visible to the naked eye. The enormous globe of Jupiter differs from ours in almost every respect. It is eleven times larger in diameter than the earth, being 125 times greater in solidity. It gravitates slowly in a year equal to twelve of our years, at five times the distance from the sun, as compared with us, so that the light and heat it receives are twenty-five times less intense than ours.

A Specialist.

Nubbin—I've a dreadful summer cold. Cobb—In the head or chest?

"Head. What's good for it?"

"I decline to answer."

"Well, you needn't get huffy about it. What's the matter with you, anyhow?"

"I'm the one man in the world who doesn't know how to cure a cold."—Detroit Free Press.

—The annual rainfall of St. Louis is said to be 42 inches; of London, 25; of New York, 43.

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CATARACT IN THE EY

A Simple Method by Which It May Be Seen by the Patient.

A correspondent of a scientific journal describes a simple method which enables a patient to see a cataract in his own eye and note its progress and development probably better than the oculist can observe it. He says that the cause of cataract is the deposition of oxalate of lime in the crystalline lens. This deposition of the crystalline usually occurs at first in small spots or points, sometimes in one part and sometimes in another, gradually increasing in size until it penetrates the whole of the lens, causing blindness. The patient desires to remove the lens, and after having done so the patient needs a suitable convex form of highly magnifying power to see clearly. The method advocated by the correspondent is to follow the following simple plan: In case is to use a pinhole card. Any ordinary visiting card will do—and a pinhole is made in a clean, round hole near the center of the card and hold the card close to the eye, looking steadily in the direction of a small object. With the card near to the eye and the eye in good focus for the object, the observer will not see the object distinctly pierced by the needle, but will see a relatively large, faintly defined object, with his cataract projected on it. He is, in fact, regarding the object through the cast by his cataract on the pinhole. The back of the eye, and the needle puncture in the card thus becomes a lens, which throws the object as seen through the pinhole in the card is comparatively large, and is seen by the eye with a normal eye an enlarged field or clear vision will be obtained. The correspondent states that he has found in this way no difficulty in determining the deposition of foreign matter in the eye, so arresting at an early stage that it is advisable to have an operation performed or not. As an evidence of the value of his own prescription he says that during the past fifteen years of a cataract which is gradually developing in one of his eyes, he has not been acquainted with this method, and that he may consequently be said to have cured himself is making it public.

BIRDS IN POLAR REGIONS

They All Are There by Force of Circumstances.

In the countries bordering on the polar seas, where the winters are severe, bring alternately the extremes of cold and dearth and plenty, birds are found in enormous numbers in the summer season, where also all the feathered tribes of winter absent all gather in great numbers to feed on the grants thereby brought forth. In like manner, says Mr. Wallace, the birds of temperate climates are affected by the seasons, though in a less degree, the greater abundance of food supplies rather than the intensity of cold upon their movements. A count of mallard ducks, for instance, showed a vast number of feathers on a bird's life, and a single bird has a layer of feathers on an average of nearly an ounce in weight. In proof of this, Mr. Wallace mentions that after unusually severe weather in Europe, when a mild weather set in, the ice on the lakes and rivers broke up, and for two weeks the bodies of ducks and geese could be seen floating down the rivers and lakes, and the number of dead birds was so great that it was impossible to swallow it as true. Again as showing the influence of food supplies, he says that the number of water birds in Egypt is immense, and a Mediterranean bird, the quail, is found in countless numbers in the southern islands of Europe, and in the Grecian Archipelago and on the northern shores of Africa. Formerly it was quite common in the British Isles, but now is rarely seen. In large orchard of the vicinity of Santa Rosa, near Brighton, and the fact was first discovered the fact among the farmers who share the spoil. Immense flocks of golden grakles hold their annual migrations and shower down upon the fields. Be this as it may, the fact remains that the warm shores of the Mediterranean bid fair to become a second Australized British islands.

HE "DISPERSED"

It Was a Difficult Feat, but He Succeeded in Accomplishing It.

A speaker often has to address an audience confronted with but a few persons, sometimes fails to reach the hall, and the result is apt to be embarrassing, says the Youths' Companion. The following story illustrative of presence of mind in connection with the recent disturbance of the University of Berlin:

One day as the lecturer was addressing a large assemblage of students in the lecture hall, he noticed that a number of the latter were conversing in a loud tone, and that the disturbance was increasing. Finally, one of the students, who had been sitting near the door, arose and started to leave the room. The professor, observing this, called out to him:

"Where are you going?"

"I am going home," was the reply.

"Why are you going home?"

"Because I am sleepy."

"Then you may remain," said the professor, "for I am going to sleep myself."

Thereupon he put his head down on his desk and began to snore loudly. The students laughed heartily at this, and the disturbance ceased. When the professor thought that the students had been sufficiently punished, he raised his head and began to lecture as if nothing had happened.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

THERE are [illegible] stamps.

OBSERVERS [illegible] eight months.

THE cockroach [illegible] among the [illegible].

MORE people [illegible] of the other [illegible].

NINETY-FIVE per cent. [illegible] lic lands are in [illegible].

THE blackbird and [illegible] the only known birds [illegible] nests.

THREE HUNDRED [illegible] in the United States [illegible] high.

AFTER being [illegible] years the death penalty [illegible] sumed in Switzerland.

THE average [illegible] women, weighed in [illegible] 141½ pounds; [illegible].

THE water that [illegible] of Niagara is [illegible] at the rate of [illegible].

NATURAL HISTO

BIRDS with long [illegible] tails.

A FRENCH savant declares [illegible] can talk.

GREAT BRITAIN is the [illegible] of 170 different [illegible] ily.

ZOOLOGISTS say that [illegible] cies of wild animals are [illegible] minishing in size.

THE skeleton of the [illegible] hat is bone for bone and [illegible] similar to that of man.

THE owl's wise look is [illegible] physiological ability [illegible] immovably in their [illegible].

SOME species of birds [illegible] ally long lives allotted to [illegible] raven has been known to [illegible] and the swan 175.

THE South Sea Islands [illegible] a worm which emerges [illegible] place only one day of a [illegible] of the moon in October.

MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was under the care of a physician, but grew no better. I had given up hope of ever being cured, when I was induced to try Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

THOUSANDS also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking CURED

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Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. The best remedy is Ayer's Pills. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

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